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# The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

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VOL. XVIII NO. 169— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

# CONGRESSMEN NOT TO GO TO THE LEGISLATURES

—:o:—

## Picketing Of Election Booths

## WORKING COMMITTEE DECISION

## Programme Of Civil Disobedience To Be Stiffened

## SESSION TO CONTINUE TO-DAY

In clear and unambiguous terms the Congress Working Committee, which had a five—hours session on Wednesday, decided not to participate in the forthcoming election to the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

The Committee has issued a mandate to all Congress organisations to resort to peaceful picketing with a view to dissuade candidates from seeking elections and voters from exercising their votes.

The proceedings were held 'in camera' and lasted from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. The Working Committee meets again to-day (Thursday) for the consideration of the remaining items on the agenda.

STIFFENING THE PROGRAMME.

Although the members of the Working Committee are sworn to strict secrecy regarding the future Congress plans, which are to be discussed at the adjourned meeting on Thursday, it is thought that the stiffening of the Civil Disobedience movement, is the immediate objective of the Committee.

How the movement will be intensified has not yet been divulged. Resumed "raids" on salt depots, offensive against the Forest Laws and the violation of the ban against Gandhi caps, are prominently mentioned.

IGNORED.

The chances of the Sapru-Jayakar peace mission attaining any measure of success are not even remotely anticipated and the subject is not likely to be raised at the meeting.

A suggestion seems to have emanated from some members to have a Central All-India Board to organise and control picketing on a large scale.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE.

The Working Committee met as already announced at 3 p.m. to-day at Shree Ram Mansion, Parekh Street, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, under the Chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting Congress President. The following members were present:

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani.
Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.
Shri Mathuradas Tricamjee.
Shri Deep Narayan Singh.
Lala Dunichand and Dr. N. S. Hardiker.

After dealing with certain matters of a routine character the Committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

ELECTIONS TO LEGISLATURES.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Lahore Congress urging a complete boycott of the central and provincial legislatures, and in view of the necessity for the nation's energy and attention being concentrated on the vigorous continuance of the present mass movement the Working Committee earnestly appeals to all Indians to abstain from standing as candidates or voting or otherwise participating, directly or indirectly, in the forthcoming elections to the legislatures.

The Working Committee further calls upon all Congress organizations to take, within their respective areas, all legitimate steps including peaceful picketing, wherever necessary and feasible, with a view to dissuade intending candidates from standing for or seeking election and the voters from voting.

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are arriving Bombay to-day (Thursday) morning while Mr. Vithalbhai Patil, Dr. B. C. Roy are absent.

### EARLIER

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### Sardar Confers With Malaviyaji & Others.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Acting Congress President, had consultations with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other members of the Working Committee, this morning, in regard to the agenda that will come up for discussion at the session of the Working Committee at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE IN BOMBAY.

Pandit Malaviyaji arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning. Including Sardar Vallabhbhai, nine members of the Working Committee are in Bombay, They are:—Pandit Malaviya, Sjt. Raja Rao (Secretary), Sjt. Mathradas Tricumji (Treasurer), Sjt. Deep Narayen Singh, Dr. Hardikar, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani. Mrs. Kamala Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad are expected to arrive on Thursday.

## CALCUTTA "CONGRESS BULLETIN"

—:o:—

### Editor Jailed For 6 Months.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Monimohan Mukherjee was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to six months' R. I. on a charge of publishing the "Congress Bulletin" without making a necessary declaration. On being questioned by the Magistrate he stated he did not know whether it was a crime to love one's mother and one's own country. If that was the crime according to the Magistrate he might do anything he liked with the accused.

WOMEN PICKETS IN COURT.

Four up-country women were sentenced to-day by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate for picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar. They were directed to be released on bail of Rs. 100 each and expressed desire to be defended by lawyers when, however, the case was called on for hearing and witnesses were examined they refused to cross-examine them and went undefended. One of the women stated that she had gone to the place to see the fun. The Court Inspector submitted that they were recent recruits and might be leniently dealt with. There was a large number of women present in the Court during the trial.

## A PLEA FOR JOINT CONFERENCE IN JAILS.

—:o:—

### Sir T. B. Sapru Makes Representation To Viceroy.

ALLAHABAD, July 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement: "My attention has been drawn to questions and answers in Parliament regarding interviews Mr. Jayakar and I had with Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda Jail and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Jail. I desire simply to state we have already made representation to the Viceroy suggesting the desirability of allowing Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to meet Mahatma Gandhi and

## GANDHIJI & NEHRUS TO MEET.

### In Yeravda Jail.

We understand that there is every likelihood that the suggestion made by Dr. Sapru that Mahatma Gandhi, Pundits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru should meet and consult together will be accepted by the Viceroy and that the meeting will take place in Yeravda Jail.

some others whom they might like to consult. As discussions between the leaders in Jail and ourselves are still in progress it is obviously out of question that we can make any further statement at this stage."—A. P.

## 140 PATILS RESIGN THEIR JOBS

—:o:—

### Forest Satyagraha To Begin In Nasik

### 14 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED SO FAR.

(From A Correspondent.)

NASIK, July 30.

Baglan has decided to have a mass raid on the forest grass. Not a single villager has paid the grazing fee in the whole of the taluka. No contracts are taken until now. Fourteen workers have been arrested in Baglan and three in Kalvan. Hundred and forty Patils have resigned their jobs. Social boycott is vigorously carried on.

## INVITING PUBLIC TO BREAK THE LAW.

—:o:—

### Congress Workers And Others Convicted

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 30.

A Cuddalore message says the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Cuddalore sentenced two Congress workers to one year's rigorous on a charge of inciting the public to break the law. Four Reddis, who disobeyed the oder under Section 144 served on them for delivering speeches at Nellore, took their trial before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Vridachalam, who sentenced them to 6 months' rigorous. Government has withdrawn the security demanded from the "Hindi Prachar" press, Madras on the understanding given by the keeper of the press not to print or publish objectionable matter.

## MR. JAYAKAR LEAVES FOR POONA.

### Taking Message Of Nehrus To Mahatma.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar arrived in Bombay from Allahabad on Wednesday morning and left the same evening for Poona by the "Deccan Queen" to interview Mahatma Gandhi in the Yerwada Jail.

It will be remembered Mr. Jayakar along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interviewed Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Naini Jail, Allahabad.

Mr. Jayakar is now the bearer of a message from Pandit Motilal Nehru to Mahatma Gandhi whom he has gone to interview in the Yerwada Jail.

## CONGRESS MEMBER MOVES HIGH-COURT

—:o:—

### Sequel To Andra Congress Being Declared Unlawful

From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 30.

An application was moved at the High Court before Justice Pandalai on behalf of Sivaramakrishniah, Vakil Masulipatam for transfer of his case pending on the file of the Taluk Magistrate wherein the petitioner was charged under criminal law amendment act for being a member of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and East Kistna District Congress Committee which had been declared unlawful associations by order of Government dated June 21 the Petitioner stated he resigned his membership of the two associations on June 23 having learnt of the Government order by publication in the press whereas the Gazette Extraordinary containing the said order reached Masulipatam only on June 24. The petitioner applied to the District Magistrate for transferring the case either to his own file or to any first class Magistrate. It was urged the case involved difficult and complicated questions of law based upon the construction of statutes and effect of Government order on persons who might come within that order before they knew anything about it. The District Magistrate rejected the application. In the application before the High Court it was alleged that owing to certain observations made by the District Magistrate as to the scope and meaning of the Criminal Law Amendment Act the petitioner feared he might not get fair and impartial trial at the hands of a second class Magistrate in the District and prayed for transfer of case to the file of the Sessions Judge of Kistna or to the file of any first class Magistrate outside Kistna district. His lordship admitted the petition and stayed further proceedings till August 7 pending disposal of the petition.

## Maulana Abul Kalam Azad To Arrive To-day

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### To Be Taken In Procession

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is arriving to-day (Thursday), by [illegible] and will alight at Colaba. He will be taken in procession from Bhatia Baugh to Congress House via Hornby Road, Crawford Market, Abdul Rehman Street, Bhendy Bazar, Sandhurst Road, to Congress House. Procession will start at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

## 700 ARRESTS FOR LIQUOR PICKETING

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 30.

The Congress Committee is considering the question of picketing foreign cloth shops in Modang, suburbs of Lahore. Picketing all country liquor shops continue since the last six weeks. About 700 arrests have so far been affected in this connection.

## MARKET THROUGH GOOD WILL

—:o:—

### Secret Of Indo-British Trade

### SIR P. GINWALLA'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

LONDON, July 29.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce gave a reception to Indian businessmen now in England, including Sir Ibrahim and Lady Rahimtoola, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Sir Ismail Salt, Messrs. J. K. Mehta, Ojha and Thacker.

Mr. Erulkar welcoming them, stressed the importance of removing misconceptions regarding India and the part which Indian representatives at International gatherings could play in that connection.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola referred to the service that the Chamber was rendering in making India's needs known.

Sir P. Ginwalla in his first public speech since he resigned the presidency of the Tariff Board, urged the Chamber to bring home to the people of Britain the economic aspect of the Indian question and emphasise that Britain could obtain market in India only through India's goodwill and that the solution of her

## Mrs. Alam Offers Services To Working Committee

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 30.

Mrs. Alam, wife of Dr. Mohd. Alam, Punjab Congress "War Council" Dictator who is now undergoing 3 years' rigorous under sedition, offered her services to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for All-India Congress Working Committee.

present difficulties was only possible on the basis of India having full and complete control over her own affairs.—Reuter.

## HANDSOME BOY WHO PLAYED HAVOC.

—:o:—

### Confesses To A Murder.

LE TOUQUET, July 29.

Searching for the perpetrator of several violent attacks on women in past weeks, police have arrested a handsome 16 year old youth named Le Loutre, who has not only confessed to attacking woman recently, but also to murdering of an Englishwoman named Mrs. Wilson in a forest two years ago. The case has aroused much attention and the police are following up numerous clues for many months—Reuter.

## AUCTION OF LUTTREL PSALTER.

—:o:—

### British Museum Pays 33000 Guineas.

LONDON, July 29.

Rugby.—The Trustees of the British Museum announced last night that arrangements have been made which secure for this country not only Luttrel Psalter but also Bedford Book of Hours of Fate which is one of the finest examples of early English art, dating from reign of King Henry IV. It is a beautifully illustrated manuscript executed at instructions of John, first Duke of Bedford. It contains more than three hundred delicately painted miniatures of nobles, ladies, yeomen, soldiers and other examples of English Court. One of the portions has been identified as that of Henry IV himself. When recently offered at auction it was purchased for thirty-three thousand sterling by Pierpont Morgan who gave the British first chance to acquire it at that price within one year. Whole of this sum has now been raised. Luttrel Psalter was bought last year for thirty thousand guineas by the Museum.—B. O. W.

## SHIKARPUR THREATENED WITH DELUGE

—:o:—

### Water Rushing To Town Owing To Breach At Sultankot

### *REFUGEES HELPED BY VOLUNTARY AID.*

### *Thousands Rendered Homeless In Sind.*

SHIKARPUR, July 30.

The flood situation round Shikarpur is getting worse. Another breach has occurred between Sultankot and Hamayun this morning. The transhipment of passengers from Quetta became impossible and was given up owing flood was increasing in volume and velocity. In its southern course it is now striking the railway line near Habibkot where a breach of lines is apprehended every hour.

SHIKARPUR AN ISLAND.

If the breach does occur Shikarpur will be entirely isolated from Railway communication. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to save Shikarpur which is now surrounded by water. By tomorrow except for its south-western corner it will be an island.

Mr. Fatehchand Idnani, Assistant Engineer, is the only engineering official on the spot doing his very best day and night. The Panchayat is maintaining a kitchen for the gangs and other working on the bunds.

CITY BEING EVACUATED.

At present the city has been almost entirely evacuated. Only 2,000 people out of a total population of 56,000 remain. About 1,000 labourers are working on the bunds. The frontage of the flood area being over ten miles, there is an urgent need of boats and motor buses as transport is most difficult leading to unnecessary loss of time and material. Today two breaches of Raiswah from which water is rushing to the town could not be repaired owing to lack of boats. This makes the position very dangerous. The authorities must realise the risk and responsibility involved. The latest danger to Shikarpur is from Guazwah from where the water is overflowing to Shikarpur town upto Idgah. So far as is known it is possible to save Shikarpur from being flooded by effective timely action but the flood may have surprising and abnormal development so long as spill from river continues in which case the present bunds cannot hold while the evacuation of the town and surrounding villages. Refugees, specially poor were much helped by Mr. Wadhumal, Manager of the Hopeful Academy and Mr. Nandiram Jamnadas and Kanayasing whose band of volunteers did splendid work. They maintained a free kitchen at the station for the flood-stricken and poor subsidised by the Panchayat and Dr. Kishinchan Bulchandani, Seth Khiasind and Mr. Gulabsing Lulas and Mr. Dwarkadas Rajni are working at the bund with great vigour. The Panchayat leaders helping the people with money and food-stucs. Seth Lunidasing has donated Rs. 5,000 for flood protection and relief. The Karachi Panchayat deputation consisting of Mr. Govindsingh Hassasing, Mr. Teckchand Menghraj, Mr. Rochiram Thakurdas, Mr. Hemraj Jaising, Mr. Sugnomal Sobhraj, Mr. Parsram Chimandas and Mr. Jeswani have seen the actual flood position. Most of the deputationsts have returneud to Karachi for collecting funds and sending volunteers. Seth Kishinsing Lula specially came from Karachi to see the situation and render help. Mr. Mohmed Isakh, Deputy Collector, Ubauro on deputation here was very sympathetic and helped energetically. Mr. Mohmed Ibrahim Mukhtiarkar is giving all possible help.

KHAN SAHEB'S SENSE OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY.

Khansahib Allahbux, President of the District Local Board is one of the worst sufferers having lost crop worth half a lakh and agricultural machinery worth Rs. 40,000. The Khansahib first let the flood water into his own land when it was necessary to find outlet by breaching Chohi Canal. He has been doing everything possible since the beginning of the flood. It is considered likely that the flood will last for about six weeks.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION IMPOSSIBLE.

The Post Office having been entirely removed no postal communication is possible either way. All Government property removed as also the whole jail population. The city presents an entirely deserted appearance. Life and property are absolutely unsafe. Villages are being looted during broad daylight. More armed police and military needed.

## 30,000 REFUGEES EVACUATED.

—:o:—

### Thousands Homeless In Sind.

KARACHI, July 30.

Thirty thousand refugees have now been evacuated from the flood-stricken area but thousands are homeless. Dacoities are increasing. Sukkur is overcrowded with refugees in temporary huts and schools and miscellaneous buildings, some lent by Barrage officials.

News from Khanpur says 500 dacoits plundered the vacated houses of wealthy merchants and removed property and money totalling Rs. 60 lakhs. Between Shikarpur and Sukkur Muslims robbed Pathans of Rs. 5000 cash and Rs. 2000 property, several being injured in the affray, two seriously.—A. P.

### Commissioner's Appeal For Funds.

KARACHI, July 30.

The Commissioner in Sind issued a special appeal for funds this morning. Refugees are arriving at Karachi every hour.

## FLOOD POSITION IN SHIKARPUR.

—:o:—

### Grave Situation.

SHIKARPUR, July 29.

A deputation of Shikarpur panchayat at Karachi, arrived at Shikarpur this morning to study the situation and concert measures to avert the possibility of Shikarpur being flooded.

The flood position to-day is as follows: The discharge from the Indus near Loi where the breach in the Indus is about two miles is about 80,000 cubics and the whole area from the river to Shikarpur, about 150 square miles, is all one sheet of water. Over hundred villages and one lakh of acres have so far been washed away. The total loss of crop, cattle and buildings is estimated at over one crore by now.

INCREASING VELOCITY.

On the west and north of Shikarpur is surrounded by water close to municipal limits. The flood is now rushing towards west and north. The velocity and volume of the flood is increasing every hour. Water from three breaches of Raiswah has touched the town on the north at Pirwah near Mirza Bund on Shikarpur-Jacobabad road where the level of water is five feet deep and the position is precarious.

Water is now rushing towards Khuman Jagir Karn and Garhi-

(Continued on page 27.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

### Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Council, Buldana. Pay Rs. 300—20—400 with Provident Fund and Travelling allowance according to rules. None need apply, who is not a graduate of a recognized Engineering College. Candidates with previous experience of works for more than six years will be preferred. Appointment will be made on probation: confirmation on approved service for more than one year. Appointment and confirmation are subject to the approval of the Local Government. Applications must reach the undersigned before the 15th August, 1930. N. A. KAYANDE, Vice-Chairman, District Council, Buldana.
A 1305

WANTED—A LEDGER and ACCOUNTS CLERK. Knowing English. Apply Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1311

WANTED—An EXPERT in Mixing and Blending of cotton, Spinning, Weaving and Inside Management of a cotton Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, married or single, whether willing to be on probation for 6 months and salary required, to THE SITARAM SPG., & WVG., MILLS, LTD., Trichur.
A 1286

WANTED—Mechanically inclined energetic BSc., for a Chemical factory in Bombay. Must not be afraid of very hard work and long hours. Salary Rs. 60. Good future prospects. Apply Box No. 151, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2934

WANTED—An INDIAN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, preferably with some wireless experience. Preference will be given to man trained in Europe. Must be prepared to travel. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 145 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1294

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED to Register names for Employment. For terms see personally or send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Boman Behram Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R2904

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

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A PARTITION ROOM fit for Lawyer or Advocate. Apply to Mr. CAMA, Solicitor, Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C R2935

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TREATMENT OF LUNACY arranged at home or in a hospital. Specifics for Headaches, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Hemiplegia, Vertigo, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Infantile paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Write with full history. Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
P R2865

### Medical.

CONGRESSMEN & VOLUNTEERS have your spectacles made at half the Prices and get them freely done in case they are twisted or broken by lathis at DASTOOR & SONS, next to Fort Fire Brigade, opp. Lloyd's Bank.
M R2910

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MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE CLASSES—For Matriculation Students will commence from 1st August. Apply:—Mr. PARANJPE'S SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS CLASSES, Tybji House, near Lalkaka's Studio, Chowpatty.
M R 2931

### Books & Stamps.

ON SELECTION OF CAREERS (1) "Guide to (Imperial) Government Services" (and Competitive Examination) (2) "Guide to Foreign Studies" (U. S. A., Germany, Japan and France) (3) "Studies in British Empire" (England, Canada, Australia, etc.) Price Re. 1/8/- each. All 1930 Editions. FORWARD BUREAU Mohini Road, Lahore.
L

### Loans

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LOAN of Rs. 5,000 for two years. Reasonable interest and good security. Apply Box No. 149, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R 2929

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 8 lacs on landed property worth at least 50 lacs situated in South Madras. For full particulars please write Box No. 146 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L 1295

### Trade Announcement.

NORMAN INKS (Made in India) will give every satisfaction that the best of Foreign Inks may give. Why not ask your stationer to supply only NORMAN and none other.
R2908

AUCTION SALE — TO-DAY (Thursday) the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teaks and blackwood, household and office furniture, safes, gramophone, typewriters, Swadeshi chairs, electric lamps, glassware, etc., one Wolsley, one Buick, and one Standard Motor cars, in good condition and perfect running order, at 62, Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Pursram, Auctioneers, VORA AND CO.
T R 2930

### Public Notices.

**WANTED.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PRINCIPAL of the ORISSA SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, Cuttack on Rs. 700—30—1,000, with rent free quarters and an additional overseas pay of £25 per month, in case of a candidate of non-Asiatic domicile.

The courses of instruction in the school comprise of Subordinate Diploma in civil engineering and workshop diploma in engineering trade subjects.

The school has excellent lecture halls and hostels of recent construction and extensive workshops to be equipped under the direction of the new Principal.

Academic distinctions, though desirable will not be the deciding factor in making the appointment. Administrative ability and practical experience are essential. The Principal will be required to take active part in actual teaching.

Applications in duplicate with three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th August, 1930. Every application should embody:

(i) Name, age and nationality of the applicant.
(ii) A chronological account of all his experience, applicable to the work described above or any part of it.
(iii) Names and addresses of three persons to whom confidential reference is to be made as to applicant's character and ability.

D. C. GUPTA,
Director of Industries,
Bihar and Orissa, Patna
1235

### Public Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M/s. DAYARAM SADHUMAL have removed their shop from 29, Chhipichawl to 407, Kalbadevi Road, where the business of the firm will be carried on as before.
DAYARAM SADHUMAL,
Sole Proprietor.
30-7-30.
R2932

### NOTICE.

THE VIRAMGAM MUNICIPALITY wants to introduce Electricity in the town. Those who want to take contract should apply to the undersigned stating terms before 21st August, 1930.

SHIVLAL H. VYAS,
Chairman,
Electricity Committee.
Viramgam, 25-7-30.
1291

### Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1487 of 1930.

DAWOODBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Doongri Street, outside the Fort on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Gulam Hussein Cassum deceased. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
(1) KULSUMBAI, widow of Gulamhussein Cassum, (2) FATMABAI, daughter of Rahimtulla Cassum both of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants residing at Doongri Street, outside the Fort, (3) SONUMABAI, daughter of Gulamhussein Cassum and wife of Husseinally Vallimahomed Datoo, residing at Bandra, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

To,

The Creditors of Gulamhussein Cassum Deceased.

Notice under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Wadia on the 21st day of July, 1930, notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the above-named Plaintiff against the Defendants herein on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Gulamhussein Cassum deceased praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff is a creditor of the deceased for the sum of Rs. 31,000/- and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the filing of this suit.
(b) That the said amount may be ordered to be paid to the plaintiff.
(c) That in the alternative plaintiff's interest in the estate of the deceased may be declared and ascertained and handed over to him.
(d) That the estate of the deceased may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.
(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said estate of the deceased with such powers as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.
(f) The Plaintiffs costs may be provided for.
(g) For such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit is fixed by this Honourable Court for the 3rd day of September, 1930.

Dated this 29th day of July, 1930.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
Sd. H. A. VAKIL,
The 29th day of July, 1930.

Sd. DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Certified to be a true copy
DAYALJI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
30-7-30
1310

### Public Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, partners of the firm of Messrs. C. K. VOHORA AND CO., Bombay and Ahmedabad, have by mutual consent dissolved the partnership from the 30th July, 1930. Mr. Nemchand Popatlal Vohora has been given the right to use the name "C. K. VOHARA AND CO." Mr. Chamanlal Popatlal Mehta is henceforth the sole proprietor of the firm at Bombay and he is going to work in the name of "C Mehta and Co." He has been authorised to collect the arrears and pay the debt incurred up to the 29th July, 1930 at Bombay, by the old firm of Messrs. C. K. Vohora and Co.

Mr Nemchand Popatlal Vohora is henceforth the sole proprietor of the firm at Ahmedabad and he will work in the name of "C. K. VOHORA AND CO. He has been authorised to collect the arrears and pay the debt incurred upto the 29th July 1930, at Ahmedabad, by the old firm of Messrs. C. K. Vohora and Co.

(Sd.) CHAMANLAL POPATLAL MEHTA.
NEMCHAND POPATLAL VOHORA
DHOLSIDAS DUNGARSHI.
R2997.

### Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRUSTEES of MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT have contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned properties.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, possession, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that upper roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation two Cottahs of rent free land more or less situate, lying and being No. 7, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane in Block No. 17 holding No. 308, North Division in the town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say on the North partly by the premises hereinafter described and partly by a blind Lane on the South by the premises No. 8 Narain Prosad Babu's Lane now or at one time belonging to one Brindaban Das on the East by Narain Prosad Babu's Lane and on the West by the premises No. 6 Narain Prosad Babu's Lane now or at one time belonging to one Mooktadheli Khetry.

SECONDLY:—And also all that upper roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four Cottahs but stated in the Pattah to be two Cottahs thirteen Chittacks and twenty-one square feet more or less, situate and lying at and being in Holding No. 309 Block No. 17 premises No. 6, Narain Prosad Babu's Lane in the North Division of the town of Calcutta which premises is now included in premises No. 22 Burtola Street as aforesaid and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say, on the North by a public Road called Burtolla Street, on the East by Narain Prosad Babu's Lane on the South by the premises next hereinbefore described and on the West by the premises next hereinafter described and paying to the Calcutta Collectorate Rupee one only on account of annual Government revenue and also all that upper roomed brick built messuage tenement or dwelling house with the piece or parcel of land thereto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built containing by estimation four Cottahs but stated in the Pattah to be three Cottahs and one Chittack more or less situate, lying at and being Holding No. 228 Block No. XVII and premises No. 22 (formerly No. 16) Burtolla Street in the Town of Calcutta and butted and bounded in manner following that is to say, on the north by Burtolla Street and on the East by the premises next hereinbefore described, on the South by the premises first hereinbefore described and on the West by premises Nos. 20 and 21 Narain Prosad Babu's Lane and paying to the Calcutta Collectorate the sum of Rupee one only on account of annual Government revenue.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1930.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1309

### Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. WAMAN GAJANAN JAVLE and KHANDERAO GAJANAN JAVLE, of Bombay Hindoo inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 24 Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bmbay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 644 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 243, New No. 3H|3912, Old Survey No. 366, New Survey No. 11B|1445, Cadastral Survey No. 160, Mahim Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No 4304 (5A) 2nd Street No. 3728 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balaram Bhawanishanker Dadar kar on or towards the West by a passage of the Oart, on or towards the North by the property of G B Joshi and on towards the South by the public passage and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 29th day of July 1930
KHARAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1304

### HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 582 OF 1930.
Re: KURBANHUSEIN MAHOMEDALLI & COMPANY, a firm, till lately carrying on business as Hosiery Merchants at Bhaji Pala Lane, Bombay: .....Debtors.
Ex parte: Messrs. RATONJI HELLABHOY & SONS & CO., a firm: .... Petitioning Creditors.
On the 30th day of July 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.
Dated this 30th day of July, 1930.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1308

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the last Will and Testament of Soni Bapalal Gordhandas of Patan Shrimali Soni Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith of Patan Prant Kadi of Baroda State. ..... Deceased.
Bai CHANDAN, widow of Soni Bapalal Gordhandas and Bai Manglagauri daughter of Soni Bapalal Gordhandas and widow of Soni Mohonlal Vithaldas, both of Patan Shrimali Soni Hindu Inhabitants the residuary legatees under the said last Will and Testament of the said Bapalal Gordhandas deceased, at present residing at Bomanji Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMOUNT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary
and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
The 15th day of July, 1930.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1306

### Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HAJI MAHOMED CASAM MORAD, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, widower, a Rice Merchant, residing at Chakla Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased
HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI MAHOMED MORAD, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Chakla Street outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors appointed by the Will of the deceased, dated the 21st July, 1916. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twentieth day of June in the Christian year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.
Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 28th day of June, 1930.
Messrs. RELE AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1307

### Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Nathuram Gopalji, under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th November, 1924. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 25th August next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the building standing thereon situate at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar admeasuring about 500 square yards being part of Collector's Old No. 473, New No. 4728 Old Survey No. 593, New Survey No. 1|1708, Cadastral Survey No. 1|1090 of Lower Parel, Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2953 (1) etc., Street Nos. 418A, 418B, 418C, now under G Ward No. 2953(6) Street No. 418E, Ward No. 2953(7) Street No. 418F and bounded on the East by the property of Camaria Nasa de Grain on the West by the proposed Municipal Road on the North by the New Municipal Road and on the South by the remaining property of the Vendor of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (THURSDAY), the 31st day of July 1930 at 1 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., at their Office at Kazi Syed Street, Khand Bazar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF MESSRS. LAXMICHAND VALJI OF KARIANA BAZAAR.
25 bales Hessian cloth 45", 11 oz. per yard 11x12, in iron bound bales of 1,000 yards, any mill make of June shipment.
ON ACCOUNT AND AT THE RISK OF ISMAIL ABOOBAKAR.
25 bales Hessian cloth 45", 11 oz. per yard 11 x 12, in iron bound bales of 1,000 yards, any mill make of June shipment.
The above bales are lying in the godown of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co.
Terms: 25 per cent deposit.
J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers

### Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of Life Policy of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 31st July 1930 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Shamji Kesarimal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Insolvent Chandulal Manekchand Chodhry:—

One Life Policy No. 303681 dated 9th July 1924 for Rs. 5,000 of the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society on the life of Chandulal Manekchand Chodhry.
Terms: 50 per cent. deposit.
GANDHI & CO.,

### Amusements.


THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Also A
LAUREL-HARDY
Two-part Comedy.

RIALTO CINEMA
To-day at 10 p.m. only.
WILLIAM HAINES
in
EXCESS BAGGAGE
A trunk full of love and laughter.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Greater Than "Rio Rita"
BEBE DANIELS.
The Golden Voice Songstress in
LOVE COMES ALONG
Powerful Drama of a Glorious Love.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m
The Gold-Medal Picture of 1928
"FOUR SONS"
A Story of All Conquering Mother Love.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The King of Comedy,
HAROLD LLOYD,
In His Latest Super Comedy
WELCOME DANGER
His Greatest Laugh—Thrill—Mystery Special. A Hundred brand new mirth-provoking Ideas, that dig up a gold mine of Laughs.

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THE CENTRAL BANK is to-day the largest Bank established in India, and has the good fortune to possess 22,000 Shareholders and about 50,000 clients, in Bombay alone.

We now want to see the number of our clients doubled. This is but possible! Let each of our clients introduce only one fresh account, and our object is achieved!

Your active co-operation is solicited.
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Managing Director.


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DECEPTIONS.

We hereby inform our esteemed Customers that many Merchants are selling goods either Imported from England or made from foreign yarn as Calico goods. We hereby request our esteemed SWADESHI LOVING CUSTOMERS to examine the pieces and buy goods bearing CALICO MILLS stamp. Any goods sold to them without the CALICO MILLS stamp are not of our manufacture.

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Agreeable, Germicide and Deodorant Solution

Used with good results as a spray, mouth wash, gargle, douche etc.

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Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College

DELHI.

Applications for admission in the Male and Female sections of both Ayurvedic and Unani departments should reach the office of the Principal by the 31st July, 1930.

Prospectus and admission forms sent free,

PRINCIPAL.


## WEAKENING CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE BY COUNTER-PROPAGANDA ?

—:o:—

### Government Entertain Some Hope.

LONDON, July 29.

The Government of India's appreciation of the position upto Saturday shows that in the North-West Frontier Province, the situation in Waziristan improves. Preliminary settlements with the Shavi Khel and Khiahai have been successfully concluded, these sections having given security in rifles for good behaviour and the liquidation of any fines the Government may impose. Jirgas of other sections except the Nizar Khel, who are procrastinating have also come in with a view to settlement and depositing rifles as security.

On the Peshawar border, contingents of Afridis have been moving about the Orakzai country, following the decision of an Afridi Jirga to organise raids against the Government pending compliance with the demands of the tribes. The internal situation continues, on the whole, to improve.

At Bannu, the picketing of liquor shops by women continues, and the rural situation in the district is somewhat less satisfactory.

In other parts of India there have been several clashes between the police and the volunteers, mainly arising out of picketing, but none were on a large scale.

STUDENTS GIVING "TROUBLE".

The following is a summary of the general position in the provinces. There is definite decline of the movement in Bengal, Madras, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Delhi, but in Bengal, student activity may give fresh encouragement. In the Punjab there has been marked improvement during the past month, but the Sikh situation is still unstable. The United Provinces report greater activity in villages. In Bombay Presidency, Gujarat continues to show signs of some improvement. The position in Bombay city is little changed.

The movement has very serious effects on trade and business and the industrial outlook is gloomy. The movement has gained force in the Central Provinces, where it was late in establishing itself on a firm basis, and the situation there has definitely deteriorated. Viewing the situation as a whole, there are some indications of weakness and counter-propaganda is producing definite results.

The Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature on July 9th has been favourably received in the Press and has undoubtedly strengthened the Moderates in favour of constitutional methods. The economic evils of the Civil Disobedience movement are attracting increased attention.—B. O. W.

## 'LIBERTY' AND 'ADVANCE.'

—:o:—

### Case Adjourned To 13st July.

The case against Sj. Brojendra Nath Gupta, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Advance" was called on Saturday before Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of "having abetted the molestation of persons by publishing a notice headed "Students of Calcutta" in the issue of "Advance" dated July 20, 1930, under Section 4 of Ordinance V of 1930.

Rai Bahadur G. C. Guha appeared for the Crown and Messrs. N. C. Sen and H. M. Bose appeared for the defence.

At the outset Mr. N. C. Sen sought to point out that there was no police report before the Court, taking cognisance of the case. Further the word "Molestation" with its definition and particulars was not made clear.

Mr. Sen: My first point is that there is no police report before your Honour for taking cognisance of the case; because the Section says that no case should be taken cognisance of without a police report."

He read out the Section.

Mr. Sen: There is only a challan but it does not give facts and particulars which constitute the offence. It is sought to constitute abetment of molestation. Now molestation is a "general term". My point is this. Before your Honour exercises your jurisdiction, you must be satisfied with facts which constitute the offence. The report must give particulars when it uses the word "Molestation" as defined there.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

Inspector G. S. Roy was examined.

Crown: Did you get a copy of the issue of the paper of the 20th July.

Inspector: Yes, we received two copies of the paper on the 20th July, 1930 during search.

Crown: Was there picketing going on before the 20th July in front of all the colleges?—Yes.

Crown: Now what was the manner of picketing there?

Inspector: Pickets were telling students not to attend their college.

Crown: Near about the College?

Inspector: Just at the college gate. In some cases they were staying on.

After the formal evidence was taken. Mr. Sen asked for time for consultation.

Mr. Sen: I want to show your Honour a judgment on the some point appearing in "Advance" of July, 10, 1930 delivered by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Ahmedabad. It may throw some light on the Section.

He handed over the copy to the Magistrate and pointed out that there was no evidence or mention there of what was the form of molestation, and hoped to find out facts of what happened there.

The case was adjourned till the 31st July.

"LIBERTY" CASE.

The case against Sj. Jugal Kishore Dhar, Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Liberty" was taken up next the charge against the accused being the same.

Messrs. B. K. Chowdhury and D. N. Dutt appeared for the defence.

lined to furnish security for good behaviour.—A. P.

Inspector G. S. Roy, examined by the Crown, said that there were at the time 200 students as the Presidency College and that the picketing was still going on.

Mr. B. K. Chowdhury, Counsel for "Liberty" offered the same plea as done by Counsel for "Advance".

The case against "Liberty" was adjourned to the same date (31st July, 1930).—"Patrika."

## EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

—:o:—

### Syrian Paper's Comment.

In concluding an editorial concerning the Egyptian situation, the "Alif Ba" of Damascus makes the following remarks:—

Had Sidqi Pasha refused to accept the formation of Ministry, and was it presented to another, and another, and had all expressed their inability and refused the job, and had the whole nation proved a single unit in boycotting the Ministerial posts, those responsible for the change of Cabinet would have been left in utter bewilderment; and would have found themselves in an awkward position before the Nations of the World which are looking to Egypt, and do not find an occasion to comment upon her unusual events as long as a hundred Minsters are available as often as one Minister resigns.

The disease of the East lies in loaves and fishes. The West also is not free from that disease but the people of the West are in charge of their own affairs, while our condition is different from theirs. When we make sure that we boycott the offices, and do not accept them except when we are confident of our capacity to work out what is beneficial to our nation we are really in possession of the remedy for that disease. But when Ismail Sidqi Pasha is pretty sure that he cannot succeed where Nahas Pasha has failed, what good there is in accepting latter's inheritance and occupying this chair.

The West, as a matter of truth, knows our weak points very well.

## WHAT BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN YARN DOES!

—:o:—

MADRAS, July 28.

A Press Communique says:—10,000 weavers of Coimbatore are out of work, there being no demand for silk and cotton lace sarees as a result of the civil disobedience movement. For the same reason weavers in Salem are also idle.

FIRE IN MADRAS.

Fire broke out in the early hours of Sunday in the premises of Messrs. Macklre and Company, Chemists and Druggists of Mount Road, which extended to the showrooms of Messrs. Venkiah Brothers, Photographers. Five firebrigade engines prevented the conflagration from spreading to other buildings but most of the materials of the above mentioned two shops were destroyed.

MADURA WORKERS JAILED.

A Madura message says that the Additional District Magistrate has sentenced five Congress workers to one year's simple imprisonment each, they having declined to furnish security for good behaviour.—A. P.

## CALCUTTA WOMEN'S SATYAGRAH

—:o:—

### Procession Barricaded By Police

Lively scenes were witnessed at the crossing of Garpar Road and Upper Circular Road on Friday evening when a ladies' procession was barricated by the police and they did not leave the place but squatted on the road till midnight.

It is reported that about 80 ladies of the Nari Satyagraha Samity organised a procession which started from the office of the Dipali Sangha at Raja Dinendra Street at 5-30 p.m.

The police on receipt of the information came in a large number and waited at the crossing of Garpar Road and Upper Circular Road. The procession, it is reported, was out from the Dipali Sangha at about 5-30 in the evening and proceeded along Garpar Road. As soon as the processionists came at the above crossing the police asked the ladies not to proceed further in a procession.

Miss Jotsna Mitter, Secretary of the Nari Satyagraha Samity, said that they had come out to proceed to Burrabazar in a procession. The Deputy Commissioner of Police who was present there said that he would not allow them to proceed in a procession in violation of the order of the Commissioner of Police but if they liked they could proceed by batches of four. The ladies, it is said, insisted on proceeding in a procession which the police did not allow.

The ladies then squatted on the road and said that would not leave the place unless they were allowed to proceed in a procession. At this time the Secretary Miss Jotsna Mitter was arrested and taken to Lalbazar. The ladies shouted "Bande Mataram" when she was taken away by the police in a car. The police next surrounded the ladies while they were squatting on the road.

On receipt of the information a large crowd collected on the spot and remained standing till a late hour in the night.

By 9 o'clock the Commissioner of Police came and asked the ladies to go home which they refused. Some of the relatives and guardians of the ladies, who were waiting there, were requested by the police to persuade the ladies to leave the place. The ladies said that they would not leave the place and remain squatting on the road the whole night unless they were allowed to go in a procession.

Persuasions from the guardians relatives and neighbours continued till mid-night but the ladies were not willing to disperse and remained surrounded by the police singing all the time.

The ladies however withdrew early morning at about 2 a.m.—"Amrita Bazar Patrika."

## SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN IN MALABAR.

—:o:—

### Lady Volunteers Active.

(From A Correspondent.

CALICUT, July 25.

Satyagraha campaign which recently took the form of the picketing of toddy shops still continues in some parts of Malabar though with abated vigour, since the arrest of the leaders of the movement. The Satyagraha Volunteers h. Calicut are, according to a report o the Secretary of the Kerala P. C. C. put to innumerable difficulties and are the victims of petty pin-pricks. They are considered as veritable outlaws and the public is evidently afraid to harbour them or to openly minister to their bare necessaries. They subsist upon random collections through the Hundi Boxes and are left to the mercy of mother Nature. The removal of Mr. K. Madhavan Nair from the scene of action has deprived the volunteers of their well-wisher and protector and nobody has yet occupied the position left void by Mr. Nair's incarceration.

## ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 PROMULGATED.

Order under Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. Code has been pomulgated by the Collector of Malabar in the several Taluk centres in and around the Taluk offices to a distance of one mile all round prohibiting people from assembling there with a view to dissuade the prospective bidders in the ensuing toddy sales. Evidently this is directed against Satyagrahis who have now distributed themselves to different localities with a view to prevent toddy sales.

MARKET DULL.

The Market is very dull. There is an all round depression and a fall in prices. The usual report of raw products, as pepper, ginger, copra etc. has come to a stand still. The co-coanuts are selling very low and those who depend on this source of income are seriously handicapped. The mercantile community ascribes this partly to the political commotion. Though the Monsoon months are usually dull, this year they say it is worse. None can say how long this state will continue.


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His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

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No matter how much work to be done, Mail Day or not, you are ready for it all, and at the end of the day sleep will come to you quietly and easily with your nerves soothed and steady.

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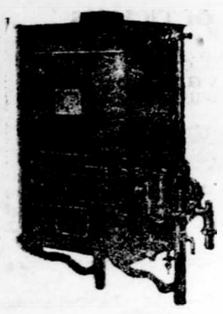

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ICILMA Vanishing and Cold Creams have proved "good friends" to thousands of discriminating womenfolk and they can help you, too. These two Creams are dependable because of their perfect purity.

Icilma Vanishing Cream, which contains the Natural Spring Water from North Africa, acts as a tonic and stimulant to the skin tissues, and guards the complexion against the bad effects of extreme temperatures.

Prepared by a process taking nine times as long as that of an ordinary vanishing or liquid cream, Icilma is the lightest and most refreshing Cream in the world, and is the ideal base for Face Powder.

At night use Icilma Cold Cream, massaging it into the skin, for the pure oils cleanse all dust and dirt from the pores, revitalising under-nourished surface skin, and revealing the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

You may use these two Creams with perfect safety, for they are made by a series of processes specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

Icilma
VANISHING & COLD CREAMS

*Made to prevent the growth of superfluous hair*

# VEILED BEAUTY

EVERY day growth and decay go on in your body. Your complexion, too, is influenced by this, for the minute particles of dead and decaying tissue tend to remain and clog up the pores of your skin. The new complexion, fresh and beautiful, is prevented from being seen clearly. It is shown only through the veil of disfiguring tissue. This accounts, in many instances, for the possession of a so-called "pasty" complexion.

## Mercolized Wax removes the veil!

Ordinary washing with soap and water is powerless to remove the disfiguring mask of dead and decaying tissue. Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will do this effectually and well. Smear this face lightly each night with Mercolized Wax before retiring. This leaves no smell or stain, and it will do the healthful work while you sleep.

In the morning wash off the Mercolized Wax with a dry towel, and you will be delightfully surprised at the healthful appearance of the fresh complexion you have unveiled. Mercolized Wax removes all impurities from your complexion, permitting you to retain that clear, fresh blooming complexion which is always associated with beauty. Try it to-night, and note the charming effects to-morrow!

# MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark.)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair. Contains only the purest ingredients.


## EXECUTIVE BLUNDERS THAT CULMINATED IN PESHAWAR TRAGEDIES.

### "Deputy Commissioner Woefully Mishandled The Situation," Says The "Leader."

The "Leader" writes:—

A critical study of the report of the committee of enquiry consisting of the hon. Mr. Justice Sulaiman and the hon. Mr. Justice Panckridge appointed to inquire into and report on the disturbances which took place in Peshawar city on April 23 and the measures taken on that day to deal with them, leads us to the conclusion that if the situation had been properly handled in the beginning the subsequent ugly developments would very probably not have taken place.

Mr. Ghulam Rabbani and Mr. Allah Banksh Bijli ought not to have been arrested while they were addressing a crowd. This was blunder no. 1. They were not evading arrest and they could have been quietly arrested at their houses. One can easily imagine the feelings that would have been aroused if, say, Mahatma Gandhi or Pandit Motilal Nehru had been arrested while addressing a meeting. These two gentlemen, as soon as they saw the sub-inspector of police with the warrants of arrest, came down from the verandah of the balakhana from where they were addressing the crowd and surrendered themselves. The crowd offered no opposition to their being taken inside the police lorry and it is not alleged that their attitude was aggressive. As the lorry proceeded towards the jail it was stopped at several places in the way. At one place the tubes and tyres of the lorry were cut. The two prisoners got on the top of the lorry and appealed to the crowd to disperse. The crowd, it seems, did not disperse. Then the prisoners 'escorted by the crowd' proceeded towards the jail. They were conducted inside the jail peacefully, without any obstruction. The doors of the jail were closed as a precaution by the city magistrate of Peshawar, Khan Bahadur Sadullah Khan.

CROWD NOT VIOLENT.

This officer telephoned to Mr. Metcalfe, the deputy commissioner, that 'the crowd was not violent and was disappearing, that there was no need for military force, and that the two men who had been rescued by the mob had surrendered'. (It is not correct to say that the prisoners were rescued by the mob, for they were not.) The city magistrate further informed Mr. Metcalfe that 'he was afraid that if the troops came, there would be trouble'. The deputy commissioner, however, was not satisfied and wanted to see things for himself. The committee have expressed the view that Khan Bahadur Sadullah Khan 'did not fully apprehend the violent attitude of the crowd'. They conclude that his opinion that 'the situation was not serious was not justified'. Was he not in the best position to judge the attitude of the crowd? We do not think that the committee's conclusion is justified. At any rate they give no reasons for thinking so, which carry conviction to the mind. If the city magistrate's sound advice had been accepted the whole incident would have passed off smoothly.

AN INEXPERIENCED YOUTH.

Mr. Metcalfe, however, took a different view of the situation. His apprehension of it was so serious that he called n four armoured cars. He perhaps thought that nothing less than a display of these formidable weapons of destruction would impress the excited crowd with the might of the British Raj. He started from his bungalow in his own car with Capt. S. J. King in charge of the armoured car section. He reached the gate of the jail without any incident. There he met Capt. Hisamuddin who told him that he had met a crowd near Kabuli Gate which was 'not violent'. He ordered the armoured cars to stand by and proceeded towards the city accompanied by Capt. King. He met in the way Mr. Selwyn, a probationary assistant superintendent of police, who 'shouted that he had been pelted with stones', that 'the reserve police were unable to deal with the situation' and that the 'crowd was entirely out of hand and very violent.'

Mr. Metcalfe did not take the trouble of making further inquiries and of proceeding to the spot to find out for himself whether Mr. Selwyn's description of the attitude of the crowd at the Kabuli Gate was correct, even though he had been told shortly before by another officer (Capt. Hisamuddin) that the crowd at the Gate was 'not violent'. Mr. Selwyn was a young and untried and inexperienced youth, but Mr. Metcalfe had no hesitation in uncritically accepting his impressions. And he forthwith ordered the armoured cars to be brought up and they followed him up to a 100 yards short of the Kabuli Gate where the crowd had gathered. It does not appear that Mr. Selwyn was actually hit with a brick. His excited state of mind should have put Mr. Metcalfe on his guard. 'It must be remembered' observe the committee, 'that Mr. Selwyn is a young and inexperienced officer. He felt himself confronted with an unexpected difficulty and his perplexity was probably apparent from his demeanour. Moreover, his horse was giving trouble. A senior officer would probably have handled the situation differently.' According to the committee's report there is reliable evidence on record to show that the incident which had been so magnified by Mr. Selwyn, was 'not serious'. The city magistrate saw this 'inexperienced' officer outside the Kabuli Gate with a crowd shouting at him. 'He saw him turn and gallop back.'

BLUNDER NO. 2.

When Mr. Metcalfe, followed by the armoured cars, arrived in front of the crowd 'it appeared to him to be in a most violent 'mood' He thereupon decided to take into the city the armoured cars. This was blunder no. 2 of a very grievous nature which led to terrible happenings. The committee mildly observe in this connection: 'We feel ourselves compelled to say tha in our opinion the decision to take the armoured cars into the city was come to without sufficient deliberation'. It did not strike the deputy commissioner that if the crowd was in a 'violent mood' the cause of provocation might have been the armoured cars themselves. The cars advanced into the city and then began the tragedy. All the cars entered the town 'closed up', i.e., with only a slit 5 inches by 3-4 inches opened in front of the driver's eyes. In such a 'closed up' car the driver can see only in front almost horizontally. An object lying on the ground within 42 feet of his seat would hardly be visible to him. It is obvious therefore that the driver cannot notice men being run over. And as a matter of fact a number of men were crushed to death and others injured by the advancing cars.

JUSTICE SULEMAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Justice Sulaiman is 'fully convinced' that 'some men were run over by an armoured car before the dispatch rider was attacked' and that 'the situation would never have assumed such a serious aspect but for this unfortunate circumstances'. The feelings of the crowd were inflamed by this incident. The committee point out that 'the presence of a senior officer responsible for the employment of the cars was desirable, and that the handling of the cars might have been better. We think that in so far as the dispositions made to deal with the disturbances in the city permitted a section of the armoured cars to accompany Mr. Metcalfe without a senior officer to supervise operations, they are open to criticism.' The committee have also expressed the view that armoured cars were unsuitable for dealing with the conditions prevailing in Peshawar city on April 23. Although we think that the employment of force to dispense the city mob would have been inevitable in any circumstances, yet we have no doubt that the moment an armoured car ran over or knocked down a member of the mob, the difficulties of the situation were aggravated to a considerable extent. This is a very mild way of expressing disapproval of the reckless and thoughtless use of armoured cars. There were plenty of police forces available and there was absolutely no need of employing armoured cars with machineguns for dealing with the situation.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER BUNGLED

After this tragedy followed the first firing. Mr. Metcalfe was told by 'a grey bearded 'Indian' who was not taking part in the riot and was exercising his pacifying influence, that if he took away the armoured cars he could induce the crowd to disperse. But his advice was not heeded. It would not have been when even the city magistrate's opinion was not cared for. A melee essued, the armoured cars were attacked and a machinegun was brought into action. The committee are of opinion that the force employed on the occasion was not excessive. They certify that Mr. Metcalf was throughout animated by the desire to avoid bloodshed. The question is not one of motive or desire but of the proper exercise of discretion. We are clearly of opinion that the deputy commissioner woefully mishandled the situation and the measures he adopted aggravated the trouble and precipitated a tragedy. He showed himself incompetent for the job he had to do. He has indeed been treated very softly by the committee.


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Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., C. L. Par. ba[illegible], B. N. Rly. (Bengal).



# To Anxious Parents

Virol saves children's lives. It makes delicate children strong. If your child is sickly, give Virol.

If your child catches cold easily, give Virol. If your child is easily tired, give Virol. Virol builds up resistance to infection, strengthens vitality, builds for life.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

## Children need VIROL

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After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's to-day! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S



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CUTS, BRUISES & SORES
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THE slip of a knife, a knock, an upset of boiling water or cooking fat, or other sudden accident may cause hours of pain and suffering. Remember the hidden poison dangers that threaten the simplest injury.

Millions of invisible disease germs are in the air waiting to swarm into the least break in the skin. Keep Zam-Buk always handy! This antiseptic herbal balm will prevent all dangerous complications.

Smear a little Zam-Buk over any cut, bruise, burn, scald or bite, and pain and soreness are quickly ended; germ infection is prevented. Besides soothing the skin, Zam-Buk allays irritation and subdues any swelling or inflammation. It prevents blood-poison and is a wonderful skin grower.

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All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk. Full directions enclosed in every package. Price Re. One or Rs. 2-4 Box.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Zam-Buk
GROWS NEW SKIN.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

SWADESHI PHYNILE.

We have received a sample tin of Indian manufactured from Standard Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co., Bombay, 10 liquid disinfectant. This product is manufactured in Bombay with the use of all possible Indian ingredients, except one which is not available in India.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

There will be a rally of all the Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers of "D" Ward to-morrow (Friday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the Congress House. Attendance is compulsory.

BANDRA NATIONAL LIBRARY.

The adjourned meeting of the National Library will be held on Sunday, the 3rd August, 1930, in the Library premises.

LECTURE ON "SWADESHI" AT VILLE PARLE.

Sjt. Kumarappa will deliver a lecture on "Swadeshi" at Tilak Mandir, Ville Parle, to-day (Thursday), at 8.30 p.m.

POONA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Haribhoy Waghire has appointed Secretary of the Poona Congress Committee.

### TILAK ANNIVERSARY DAY.

—:o:—

The Satyagraha Committee has decided to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary to-morrow (Friday). A procession will start from Chaupatti Sands at 4 p.m. (S.T.) after offering flowers to "Samadhi" of late Lokamanya and will parade through Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar, Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road, Hornby Road, Flora Fountain, Esplanade Road and will end on Azad Maidan.

A public meeting will be held on Azad Maidan at 6-30 p.m., when Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Working Committee will speak.

### Lokmanya Tilak Anniversary At Bandra.

—:o:—

The anniversary of Lokmanya will be celebrated at the premises of Mr. S. S. Naik to-day (Thursday). As a meeting will also be held of the Prabhat Feris, the organizers are requested to be present with the members of the Feris. This function is organised by the Bandra Village Congress Committee.

CALL TO SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

All Satyagrahi Volunteers even those (not working for 24 hours) should report themselves at their respective ward offices between 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. in the morning and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the evening for orders.

SEVA DAL PRABHAT PHERRY.

The Hindustani Seva Dal, will start first Prabhat Pheri in a procession on Sunday, August 3 from Congress House and the route will be published later. Dr. N. S. Hardikar, General Secretary, All-India Hindustani Seva Dal will lead the procession. Such of the Seva Dal volunteers well versed in singing including women volunteers, are requested to give their names to Secretary Bombay Provincial Board, Congress House, by Friday 1st August evening.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAUG.

Mr. Suresh I. Vakil, President, Shri Kishore Mitra Mandal, writes:

It was suggested that B. P. C. C. Boycott Committee be invited to inspect the Exhibition started under the auspices of the Mandal Boycott Committee be invited to various other engagements, the Boycott Committee could not come to inspect all the stalls. The Committee regrets that they were thus unable to receive the guidance from them and the assistance in ascertaining whether all goods exhibited are genuine Swadeshi.

**WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"**

**This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences. A Divine gift with mysterious art producing a benign effect upon the wearer for health, happiness, prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional care and attention to Shastric injunctions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad stars, spirits and apparitions. 5 questions futurity. Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 8/-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5/- Silver Rs. 3/-.**

**A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVALI Bank Chicacole Ganjam Dt.**

## MILL WORKERS DEMONSTRATE FOR CONGRESS

—:o:—

### Huge Procession Parades Bombay Streets.

In order to demonstrate their sympathy with the Congress movement, the mill workers of Bombay organised a huge procession on Wednesday. About 5,000 workers assembled at Lalbag and marched in a procession to Congress House, where they held lively demonstrations.

From the Congress House the procession wended its way to Chowpaty sands where a public meeting was held. Mr. Kandalkar, Sjt. P. R. Lele, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. and Mr. Polekar, Secretary, addressed the workers and appealed to them to join Congress.

A police party accompanied the procession while a large number of constables were posted at different points on the route. The procession, however, passed off peacefully.

## DESH SEWIKA SANGH

—:o:—

In consonance with the Desh Sewika Sangh's policy of doing constructive work side by side with the intense propaganda of picketing, an Arogya Mandir has been opened on Wednesday in Avate Building, Near Carnak Bridge, Khand Bazar, under the guidance of a sub-committee, guided by Mrs. Hansa Mehta. The initial expenses have been advanced by the Desh Sewika Sangh. The Official Merchants' Committee have decided to repay the loan to Desh Sewika Sangh and make it a self-supporting concern. The Arogya Mandir will be a very useful Temperance Club for Workmen of that locality.

FREH "DRY" DRINKS.

One generous merchant had provided free drink of Pyush (a preparation of Buttermilk) to all those who signed Desh Sewika Sangh pledge abstaining from Liquor, etc.

SEWIKAS FOR PICKETING.

All the Sewikas picketing liquor shops as also the Cloth shops have to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala to-day Thursday as usual. The three batches of Cloth Sewikas for picketing cloth shops should come at the time given to the respective batch as per instructions given by their group leaders.

Mandvi Sewikas have to come to Dr. Saraswatibai's Dispensary at 1-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

## TO-DAY'S PUBLIC PARSI MEETING.

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### Sirdar, Malaviya And Others To Address.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public Parsi meeting to-day (Thursday), at the Rialto Cinema, Grant Road, at 6-15 p.m., when Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pundit Malaviya, Mrs. Jawahirlal Nehru and others will deliver addresses on the present situation. Mrs. Goshen Captain will preside.

## 21 PICKETS ARRESTED IN FORT ON WEDNESDAY

Twenty-one Congress volunteers were arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area on Wednesday.

Their names are:—Mohammadnoor Sheikadam, Maruthi Thukaram, Fulabhai hivanlal Patel, Nawarlal Mandas Gandhi, Odhavji Bhaiji, Ganeshsing Ramdutsing, Jagannath Darshan, K. Kunchappa, Sabir Mohammadbux, Yamoja Chhotu, Gopal Nimbulswami, Soma Ratnu, Shivram Pandurang Gawankar, Baboo Shivram, Aghanand Panchanandas, Khandu Rama, Gunaji Soma, Thukaram Bhonu, Mahadev Bhikku, Chandra Rama and Laxuman Jotiba.

Twenty-one Congress volunteers were arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on Tuesday. Their names are:—

Govind Ramshah Garet; Ramji Sadhu Bharate; Narandas Bhogabhai Khatri; Rajaram Bandaji; Govind Maruthi Tupe; Bhikau Yeshu Pathan; Jayaramdas Misher; Aithappa Shankara; Laxuman Thukaram; Ratansing Mahabaxing Thakore; Shankar Ganesh Kulkarni; Malu Shubhana Shelke; Krishna Bhu Yeshwant; Vishwanath Matnu; Balkrishna Gaibadas; Ganpat Narayan; Shankar Ganpat Aradkar; Ramchandra Parshuram Homku; Hiraswami Ramayya; Jethalal Hargovindas Thakore and Gowrishankar Hiralal.

## 19 FORT PICKETS CONVICTED.

Nineteen Congress volunteers were convicted and sentenced by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday, for picketing foreign cloth shops in the Fort. Fifteen Satyagrahis were sentenced to four months' hard labour, while three were awarded four months' simple imprisonment. The remaining one volunteer was given three months' simple imprisonment.

## "IT IS A GREAT SIGN."

—:o:—

### Malaviyaji Praises Congress Hospital Workers.

"I am happy to know that in this hour of trial we have no lack of young and brave men who are prepared to make great sacrifices for their motherland".

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who visited the Congress Hospital immediately on his arrival in Bombay wrote the above remarks in the Hospital book. He says: "It is unfortunate that I could not come to Bombay for the last three months. This is the first opportunity I have of visiting the Congress Hospital. I have seen the Congress volunteers who were wounded on the battlefield in the service of their country. I have nothing but admiration for the doctors and many honorary workers who are managing the Hospital. I am happy to know that in this hour of trial we have no lack of young men who are prepared to make great sacrifices for our Motherland, and to me it is a great sign. I pray to God that the sacrifices of these young men and women may be crowned with success".

## PATHAN CHARGED WITH ROBBING.

—:o:—

### Accused Remanded To Police Custody

A Pathan cook of the East Lancashire Sergeants' Mess was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Wednesday charged with robbing a victoria driver of his victoria, horse and all the coins he had on his person. The accused Itwari Paltu engaged the victoria of Rampal at Foras Road on Tuesday night and after having several strolls in the different parts of the city he asked the driver to drive him to Colaba.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON THE DRIVER.

When he arrived at Colaba, the accused, it is alleged, asaulted the driver and after relieving of his money took possession of his carriage and horse and told him to clear away. The driver reported to the police and the accused was subsequently arrested. His Worship remanded the accused to the police custody till Monday next to make police investigations.

## NADIAD WOMEN PICKETS GO TO LOCK-UP WITH BABIES.

—:o:—

16-YEAR OLD BOY ALSO ARRESTED.

NADIAD, July 29.

On Monday evening four women picketers of the Patidar community doing very peaceful picketing at Anand liquor shops were arrested and taken to the police lock-up. One boy picketer, aged 16, was also arrested along with them, but he was soon released. The children of three of the picketers, aged 4 to 12 months, were sent to them in the lock-up. To-day they were sent to Borsad for their trial before the Resident Magistrate.—Free Press.

## Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

### NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

| | New York, July 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 12.77 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 12.75 |
| Difference | —.02 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 12,57 |
| Difference | —.20 |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Broach Expectations J/A. | 193-0-0 |
| " " M/A. | 219-0-0 |

### LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

| | Liverpool, July 30. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 6.80 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 6,82 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 6.74 |
| Difference | —.06 |

### LONDON SILVER MARKET.

| | London, July 30. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 16 0 0 |
| Less | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 15 15 0 |
| Less | 0 1 0 |

India sold.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

| | Bombay, July 30. |
|---|---|
| Ready | 46 4 0 |
| Shravan | 45 15 0 |
| Ready | 46 9 0 |

## POLICE ASSAULTS ON SATYAGRAHIS AND CITIZENS

—:o:—

### Municipal Committee Invites Written Statements

The Corporation having appointed a Special Committee to investigate the cases of assaults by the police on men, women and children at Wadala, Esplanade Maidan and Hornby Road, the public are hereby requested to send in written statements to the Municipal Secretary on or before the 16th August 1930. The Committee desires to investigate cases of people who did not actually take part in the non-violent Satyagraha movement but who were at the scene of the recent disturbances either on business or as spectators at a reasonable distance from the actual scene of civil resistence and who were not there for the deliberate purpose of defiance of Police orders.

CALL FOR EVIDENCE.

The Committee's attention has also been drawn to excesses committed by the police on men, women and children taking part in processions. The Committee is desirious of investigating such cases in which the assaulted processionists did not defy nor did intend to defy Police orders.

The Committee also invites statements of eye-witnesses of the above mentioned assaults to which they attach great importance.

The Committee also invites statements of non-violent Satyagrahis who allege that they have been assaulted by the Police, and on whom, in their opinion, undue force was used. The Committee also invites statements of persons who were eye-witnesses of such acts of the Police.

The Committee regarding Police Excesses at Wadala, Esplanade Maidan, &c., consists of:—

The President: Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. J. A. Collaco, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mr. V. G. Setalvad, Mr. M. G. Kapadia and Mr. M. N. Talpade.

BHENDI BAZAR SHOOTING.

In view of the number of citizens of Bombay who have been killed and wounded on the 26th and 27th May 1930 at Bhendi Bazar, the Corporation have appointed a Special Committee to consider and report on the circumstances under which the Police opened fire on those days. The Committee invites written statements from those who may have been injured and also from eye witnesses of the incidents which led to firing on or before the 16th August 1930.

Persons who are not in a position to send in written statements are invited to come to the Municipal Office on a day to be advertised hereafter to give oral evidence before the Committee.

The Committee reserves to itself the right to examine as many of such witnesses as, in its discretion, it considers necessary for the purpose of its enquiry.

The Committee regarding Police excesses at Bhendi Bazar, consists of:—

The President: Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin; Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Dr. J. A. Collaco, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, Mr. V. G. Setalvad, Mr. M. G. Kapadia, Mr. M. N. Talpade, Mr. V. S. Velinkar, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. M. E. Serang, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. H. F. Maniar, Mr. H. T. Noorani and Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram.

## BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

—:o:—

### Workers' Meeting.

(1) All those who have enrolled themselves as workers of the Bombay Swadeshi League and those who desire to be enrolled as workers are requested to be present at the meeting at the Headquarters of the League on Friday, the 1st August at 6-15 p.m. when the workers will be given a general idea of the work. Enrolment of workers will be stopped from the evening of Friday, the 1st August and no person will be admitted as a worker who is not present at this meeting.

(2) The captains of all private volunteer corps of the city are requested to see the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League as early as possible at the League's Headquarters, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge on any week day between 9 and 11 a.m. or by appointment, in connection with carrying on an intensive propaganda for Swadeshi in the City."

## HABEAS CORPUS FOR SHOLAPUR ACCUSED

—:o:—

### Martial Law Trial Challenged.

Ten persons convicted by the martial law tribunal for various offences under martial law ordinance applied to the High Court for a writ of Habeas corpus.

Mr. T. N. Walvalkar who appeared for the applicants argued that the ordinance clearly provided that the offences created under it would be tried by ordinary criminal courts. While in this case they were tried by martial law tribunal.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker who heard the application granted a "rule nisi" returnable on August 24.

## DEODHAR'S INDIAN MUSIC AT OPERA HOUSE

While there are many talented artistes in India whose music, vocal and instrumental, is a real treat, it is a very rare that one comes across orchestral music of a very high quality. It is, therefore, gratifying that a pioneer effort in this direction is made with considerable success by Prof. B. R. Deodhar whose Indian orchestra is now playing with Indian films at the Opera House. The orchestra consists of about a dozen instruments including "dilruba, jal-tarang, sarangi, sanai" etc, and there are skilfully handled by the trained artistes led by Prof. B. R. Deodhar. The various "ragas" and tunes are judiciously selected to suit the ideas of the changing scenes. For instance, the effect of the pathetic scene of parting is enhanced by the subdued notes of the appropriate music played with it. Similarly, the scenes of fighting are accompanied by the high and quickly moving notes which match with the thrilling action.

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED.

The Sugar Market was closed on Wednesday, in honour of the "Volunteer Day" celebrated by the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee.

THE NEW LOAN.

The total amount of applications for the new loan received upto the 29th July 1930 was Rs. 14,90,00,000 and the details are shown below.

| In lakhs of Rupees. | |
|---|---|
| Cash | 477 |
| Treasury Bills | 613 |
| 1930 Bonds | 400 |
| | Total 1,490 |

## PARSI GIRL'S "NAVJOT" CEREMONY.

—:o:—

### Father's Right Against Grandmother.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court heard an appeal filed by Jalbhai Khurshedji Driver against the decision of Mr. Justice H. J. Wadia.

In a dispute regarding the custody of the appellant's nine-year old minor daughter Dinbai, Mr. Justice Blackwell had passed a consent order giving the father custody from October to April, and for the remaining six months the girl was to remain with her grandmother Mrs. Jerbai Hormusji Palkiwala. About a month ago, when the girl's "Navjot" ceremony was due, there was again a dispute regarding the right to perform the ceremony, and Mr. Justice Wadia held in favour of the grandmother in conformity with the girl's wishes. The father appealed.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships held that according to the custom, the father had the primary right to perform the ceremony and no valid reason was shown why the appellant should be debarred from his right. The wishes of the minor girl should not count in deciding this point. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside Mr. Justice Wadia's decision, and held in favour of the father.

The Advocate General Sir J. B. Kanga with Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate, appeared for the father, the appellant. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan with Mr. M. N. Jhaveri represented the grandmother.

LADY PIANIST HONOURED.

The occasion of her birthday was availed of by pupils, friends and admirers of the pianist, Mrs. Sylvia Nunes, to honour her on Wednesday evening.

Messrs. Pothan Joseph, Jos. Alex Dias and others made speeches in appreciation of her art. An enjoyable function was concluded by some fine songs by Mr. Manuel De Souza.

Among those present included Mrs. Lal Kaka, Atiya Bagum, Mr. Yusuf, Miss Jamesh, Kooka and a host of journalists.

The party broke late in the night after a most enjoyable time.

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## STOP PRESS.

GUNTUR GANDHI CAP CASE.

MADRAS, July 30.

The revision petitions in what are known as the Rajamundry National Flag Case and the Guntur Gandhi Cap Case are posted for arguments to-morrow before Mr. Justice Krishna Pandalai. An application for adjournment of the hearing till 6th August was moved to-day on behalf of the Advocate-General who has been engaged by the Crown to argue the case on the ground that he was engaged to-morrow in another case. Mr. Rangachariar opposed the adjournment and wanted that the cases should be decided as early as possible, because he said people were being sent to jails every day in pursuance of the said orders. The cases were finally posted for argument on Friday.

About 130 "C" Class Satyagraha prisoners were transferred to-day to Bellary Jail from Madras.—A. P.

C. P. MINISTER'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

NAGPUR, July 30.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Deshmukh's resignation has been accepted, and he has been relieved of his office of Ministership to-day. The Hon. Rai Bahadur R. C. Bose has taken charge of all the Transferred Departments which were hitherto administered by Mr. Deshmukh.—A. P.

BERAR "WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

AMRAOTI, July 30.

Mr. N. R. Bamangaonkar, Editor, "Udaya", and President of the Berar "War Council", has been arrested at Amraoti under a warrant under Section 124, I. P. Code. He was to proceed to Akot to start Forest Satyagraha in that taluk. Mr. Bamangaonkar has nominated Mr. Shriram Surajmalji of Akola as President of the War Council.—A. P.

LONDON, July 30.

The programme of the Imperial Conference was outlined by Mr. MacDonald in the House of Commons. It would, he said, comprise, firstly, inter-Imperial relations; secondly, foreign policy and defence, including peace arbitration and limitation of armaments; and, thirdly, economic questions, including tariffs, bulk purchase, standardisation of prices, development of inter-Imperial trade, co-operation, agricultural research, transport and communications, including shipping, aviation, cables and wireless.—Reuter.

SIR J. SIMON AND R. T. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 30.

Replying to Sir Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made a statement regarding the representation of Simon Commission on the Round Table Conference. He said that the matter had been exhaustively considered in consultation with the Government of India. The Government was confident that the members of the Conference would be able to obtain the fullest examination of every proposal brought up and Government would take every opportunity to secure most expert and well-informed advice. Any member of the Simon Commission or anyone else with authoritative information and experience would be available both to the Government and Parliamentary delegates, etc.

Sir A. Chamberlain said that this did not meet his point. He would be satisfied if Government arranged that Sir John Simon should attend the Conference and his services should be available at any moment. Mr. Lloyd George suggested desirability of Parliament being represented by those who were unanimously chosen by both Houses to examine the problem. (Message subject to correction.)—Reuter.

## SENSATION IN BOMBAY E. G. HOSPITAL

—:o:—

### Patient In fit Assaults Another Patient.

INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

An assault by a delirious patient in the E. G. Hospital culminated in the death of a European patient on Tuesday night. It appeared two patients, John Tellis and Creage were admitted in the E. G. Hospital on the 26th instant. Tellis was suffering from pneumonia while Creage was suffering from fever. Some time after their admission Creage, it is alleged, in a fit, assaulted Tellis with the result that he sustained severe injuries. He died on Tuesday night. This has caused quite a sensation.

## SHOLAPUR MILLS IN COURT

—:o:—

### Debenture Scheme For Depositors.

An application was made before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court by the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd. under section 153 of the Indian Co's Act asking for sanction for a scheme to issue debentures to depositors in lieu of their deposits, and also to the general public.

The application stated that the company was perfectly solvent and working at a profit despite the trade depression, and since its incorporation in 1875 it had paid out Rs. 1,83,00,000 as dividends i.e. Rs. 22,939 per share. It commanded the confidence of the public who had deposited their monies with the Co., at interest, which amounted to Rs. 1,30,00,000 in 1926.

NEEDLESS PANIC.

The death of Mr. Narottam Morarji gave rise to unfounded rumours about the financial condition of the Company.

This created a needless panic among the depositors who withdrew their deposits to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs by January 1930. In this situation, the Co., thought it desirable to issue debentures at 7 p.c. and a scheme was approved by a meeting of the depositors subject to certain conditions.

After this, one of the depositors applied to the Court to have the company wound up as his deposit was not paid when due. That application was still pending. The Co., submitted that its condition was quite sound, and its present difficulties were due solely to the needless panic.

The scheme was opposed by Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal, a depositor of Rs. 2,25,000. He stated in his affidavit that the Co. was not in a position to carry out the scheme, and denied that the Company was in a solvent condition. He pointed out that the Co., was burdened with a hereditary agency agreement which allowed the agents remuneration not on basis of profits, but on production.

The case is proceeding.

## SHARDA'S NEW PRODUCTION.

Sheth Mayashanker of Messrs. Mayashanker and Co., has been paying personal attention to the film section of his business, and since that time there has been a vast improvement in their studios and the result of which is that there is a regular stream of Indian pictures, to cope with the demands all over India. Their latest production, the "Fatal Arrow" which is screened at the West End, is a story taken from the history of the ancient kingdom of Hastinapur, where Priest-rule was predominant. But, there was the young blood enough to suppress the Pujari-predominance and to redeem the oppressed. Without going into the details of the picture, at present, the production has surpassed all others of the same company, as the out-door scenes were taken in the actual spots mentioned in the history.

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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930.


## MACDONALD'S PARLOUR.

—:o:—

A careful study of the discussions in the Commons regarding the British delegation to the Round Table Conference and of the debate in Lords on Lord Burnham's motion leaves the impression that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has lost to the Opposition as brilliantly as he seeks to win from India. He has propounded the formula that, he believes, will please all concerned. That it has pleased the Opposition parties—and naturally so—is evident. They demanded an all-party representation and they have got it. They emphasise the Simon Report. Mr. MacDonald echoes them if he does not actually join the chorus. Mr. MacDonald considers that the inclusion of Sir John Simon or some other member or members would be a profound mistake according to the view to which he is inclined "at present". But even though he stuck to his present view, let us not forget the significance of the suggestion, made as it was by leaders of the Opposition in both Houses of Parliament. For it serves to throw into broad relief the determination of both the Liberals and the Tories to save the Report. Leaving aside Lord Burnham, who may be said to have spoken as a Die-hard, we notice that Lord Salisbury warned Government on behalf of the Conservatives, that they "would certainly require that full consideration was given to the Simon Commission scheme, which was the greatest constructive proposal yet made towards the carrying out of the policy laid down in 1917." The language is nice and means, if anything, that the Conservatives, whose representatives in the Conference will be full delegates, have decided to stand by the retrograde and reactionary spirit of the Simon Report. And on behalf of the Liberals, Lord Reading expressed his complete concurrence with Lord Salisbury."

That the Labour Government has yielded to the Opposition is clear from Earl Russel's assurance. He declared: "The report was a document of the first importance and great authority, all the greater for being unanimous. It was obviously entitled to the greatest possible respect and could not be ignored." True India has also been sought to be placated. An absurdly needless assurance has been given that the Simon Report will not constitute the sole subject of discussion and we are promised that "the Conference would be entirely free to accept, reject or modify it." There is no doubt that the unanimity of repudiation with which the Simon Report met in India has not been altogether ignored by the Labour Government. But the fundamental basis of repudiation, the fact that it is, in essence, the very negation of India's rights and claims, is not appreciated. The result is that, although the Simon Report may not constitute the only basis of discussion it is most certainly intended to be used as the basis of negotiations. What would be easier than to attempt to strike a bargain between India's minimum demand and the Simon Report's complete denial of it? The Conference, as interpreted by speakers in the Lords, is thus a trap. We know that Mr. MacDonald has declared that "Government would retain complete freedom with regard to the proposals to be laid before Parliament as the outcome of the Conference." But in view of what we have urged above it is easy to anticipate proposals after "listening to the very thorough thrashing out of the problem." Secondly, Mr. MacDonald's chronic fear of losing office would also not let him see that, to quote Mr. Sastri, "there are no arguments to settle. It is only justice that has to be settled." "Government will retain complete freedom!" Yes, but what guarantee is there that this freedom is not the freedom to betray India? India will participate in the Conference only on her own terms.

## UNDER EVERYBODY'S THUMB.

—:o:—

Not satisfied with the amazing climb-down of the MacDonald Government in regard to the British representation at the Round Table Conference, when they agreed to let the Opposition parties participate in it, the "Daily Mail" makes the egregious suggestion that even the Dominions should be invited to send representatives to the Conference. From the point of view of those to whom India is a "milch-cow of the Empire" the suggestion is only natural. The Tory journal remarks: "Great Dominions ought not for the moment to be excluded from deliberations on which the Empire's future may depend." The underlying idea in this suggestion is that the British Empire is an Empire of white people with India as the dependency over which every member of the British Commonwealth claims a 'de facto' political supremacy. Not 'for a moment" will India tolerate this suggestion of the Dominions being permitted to have any say in regard to her future.

## MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE MAHATMA.

—:o:—

It is natural that to the average citizen in Europe and America to understand the true import of Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence is a difficult task. But now that the whole world is becoming strikingly interested in the Indian National movement based upon his twin principles of Non-violence and Truth, we had expected the thinking minds of the West to examine thoroughly his philosophy in order to acquaint the West accurately with all that it connotes. It is true that efforts have already been successfully made by savants like M. Romain Rolland in this direction, that broad-minded divines in America like Mr. Holmes are trying to elucidate for their countrymen the teachings of Gandhiji. In Germany the major portion of his writings is already translated. But misconceptions about his philosophy still persist. In a recent issue, for example, of the "Berliner Illustrieste Zeitung", a popular Ullstein weekly publication which has a circulation of nearly two million and is the favourite of the German middle classes, a writer who has evidently been to India takes Gandhiji to task for not being the Gandhiji of South Africa but a "Europeanised" Mahatma whose basic ideas of non-violence have suffered a change. Presumably taking his cue from a sentence in an interview, which Gandhiji stigmatised as grossly inaccurate, the sentence about resisting "until blood is spilt," he accuses Gandhiji of making a slight but important variation in the doctrine "Resist not evil." And he asks: "How is England to get along with an India, that is no longer Indian, and not yet European in its manner of thought?" We notice that in many quarters in Europe and America this misconception about Gandhiji's teachings prevails. Non-violence is regarded as only a preliminary to the "inevitable" violence. But let these ignorant, and sometimes prejudiced, critics not forget that the Mahatma holds fast to the entirely pacifist doctrine of self-sacrifice and suffering and the love of the opponent in the struggle everywhere—not in India alone—of Right to win ascendancy over Might. India under his leadership will not depart from this doctrine.

## IS THIS BOYCOTT ?

—:o:—

We understand from a reliable source that the Committee in charge of the new Stock Exchange building has invited tenders for the wiring of the whole structure, insisting on, amongst their requirements, the condition that the wiring material must be of British manufacture. When all over the country the popular feeling against the use of British goods is manifesting itself in no uncertain manner, the conduct of the Committee, if the intention attributed to them is founded on truth, is, to say the least, amazing. The Stock Exchange depends upon popular support and it is not in the best interest of the body on whose behalf the Committee is charged to bring the building to completion, for it to show affection for British goods. Wiring materials can be had from other countries and they are from the point of view of cost and efficiency as good as British, if not more advantageous.

## PRABHAT FERIES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am thankful to your correspondent for the letters published in your esteemed journal and thus having afforded an opportunity to bring to the notice of the public and especially of all Prabhat Feries working in Bombay, suburbs and other parts of India. There are no two opinions on the point that unless the work and the manner in which these Feries take their daily round are systematised they are sure to be regarded by the public as a veritable nuisance. With this object in view a Sangha has been formed under the guidance of B.P.C.C. called the All-India Prabhat Feries Sangha with its Head Quarters in Bombay at Congress House. The object of it is to bring together and organise the Prabhat Feries which are now working in Bombay and Suburbs so regulate and guide their activities and functions on a uniform basis and to create and foster in them the spirit of co-operation and harmony. The Sangha will make all suitable arrangements to impart necessary instruction and scientific training to the members of the Feries who would then be the members of the Sangha in respect of the proper recitation of songs and for their purpose, services of experts would be requisitioned. Thus the objects of the Prabhat Feries, which are chiefly to awaken the masses from the slumbers of apathy and indifference in the matter of political advancement, to create in their minds national consciousness and self-respect and a spirit of selfless service and sacrifice in the cause of the Motherland and to show them the utility of spinning and the necessity of boycotting foreign goods and total abstention from the use of alcohols are such as can be carried out without the Prabhat Feries becoming a nuisance.

The proposed Sangha had held four preliminary meetings and a Provisional Committee has been appointed. Nearly half the number of Prabhat Feries working in Bombay have already expressed their willingness to join the Sangha. A constitution has been framed and is being printed in different languages. I therefore invite your correspondent and all the representatives of all the Prabhat Feries to pay a visit to the Prabhat Feri Office at the Congress House where they would be supplied with the necessary information and request them to join the organisation and help the Sangha to make it a complete success.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO V. CHAUDHARI.

## BOYCOTT TO THE LAST.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The campaign of the boycott of foreign cloth and particularly all British goods is taking very rapid strides even into the villages of few huts throughout the country. But, there still remains one corner which yet patronises this foreign evil; I mean the shops which sell funeral and burial materials. Till now they sold and are still selling foreign cloth like white 'mulmul' and coloured 'sarees' needed to wrap up the dead bodies, and this custom is tolerated without a protest up-to-date even by avowed Khadists like your humble correspondent.

This month I had to suffer a stroke of dire misfortune in the sudden death of my dear son Kumar Divakar. My friends and relatives, according to the usual custom, brought in, among other funeral requirements, a piece of foreign white 'mulmul' to wrap his body. You will agree with me, dear sir, when I say that that was not the occasion for me to express a protest, since we all of the family were overwhelmingly full of grief and lamentations; though the quetsion of foreign piece of cloth struck me then with an uncommoun jerk. I am not prepared to blame my friends and relatives, since like many other hundreds and thousands they did nothing strange than what was in vogue, i.e., buy such cloth and materials from a funeral shop, which in fact now needs to be approached and advised to boycott foreign cloth and any other material stocked by them.

Some patriotic Hindus of Dadar have caused to be opened a Hindu funeral shop near the Tilak bridge. I shall certainly be thankful if the organisers take a serious hint of my humble suggestion and see that that shop immediately boycotts all foreign cloth and stocks Khadi or Swadeshi cloth needed for the purpose. My pang of the mind will be alleviated if the public of Bombay and elsewhere refuse to buy foreign cloth even for the last solemn rites to the dead, and thus take the national boycott of foreign cloth to the last.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. THACKERAY.
Editor "Prabodhan."
Dadar July 29.

# ETHICS & ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

## NATURE & PURPOSE OF BOYCOTT.

(BY POLITICUS.)

The Boycott movement has been in active operation for some months now; and those likely to be affected by its spread and development are shouting themselves hoarse with the consequences already resulting. The evidence of figures of the monthly trade returns is adduced to point out the growing effectiveness of this peaceful weapon India can command in her struggle for freedom; while questions and answers in Parliament help, from time to time to dot the i's and cross the t's of the developments in this country. Side issues are also emerging in a manner and directions that the earlier phases of this movement in India had never demonstrated before. The intensity of the movement is thus multiplied till its ramifications and ultimate possibilities no one is at the moment in a position to declare.

**SOME MISAPPREHENSIONS.**

Nevertheless there is a great deal of misapprehension about the real nature, purpose of the movement and its effective scope. What is the 'raison d'etre' of the Movement, taken collectively, and where is it intended to lead us? What goal is it meant to make us reach? What methods is it most likely to be satisfactorily worked out in? Are there any limits to the scope of the movement? These are all essential and pertinent questions. Without understanding them, without an attempt to answer them, there is grave danger of the movement being needlessly complicated, and the energy of those engaged in its active prosecution being misdirected and dissipated. It is for that reason that the writer would like to place before those engaged in the movement actively certain reflections of his own on the subject, which he considers might prove helpful to those desirous of husbanding all our national resources and obtaining from every ounce of energy all the result that it can possibly yield.

**IS BOYCOTT WAR?**

We are nowadays so habituated to expressions indicative of a state of war, that it is not impossible to regard the Boycott Movement as though it was a sort of economic warfare for attaining our goal. That the economic rivalries between modern industrial nations, manoeuvring for the trade of their competitors suggested to those interested in such unsocial developments the analogy of War is evident from the common expression of a Tariff War, or a Tariff Truce. War is a struggle carried on with carnal weapons; and for the purpose of effecting injury on the enemy. Tariff wars eschew the use of carnal weapons, but in their intent to bring about an advantage on one's own country at the expense of the rival, they scarcely differ from the basic purpose of war. The difference between the high fiscal Tariffs, voted to local industry in each country on the pretext of protecting that industry against unjustifiable foreign competition, and voluntary boycott of foreign goods, such as we are now developing lies only in the agency enacting or enforcing the popular will. Whereas in the former case, the country's properly constituted legislature gives effect in a series of legislative acts to the desire for protection and defence against foreign exploitation, in the latter it is the spontaneous action of the people affected themselves to record in this manner their resentment towards their unrestricted exploitation. The former is necessarily more systematic, more deliberate and, therefore, more effective. The latter is voluntary, unregulated, spasmodic, with all the consequences of such undisciplined impulse. Volcanic in its origin, such popular impulse runs the rick of dying out all of a sudden after a moment's blaze. But the spirit of hostility, which is the essence of a state of warfare, is common to both these forms of economic rivalry taking concrete shape.

**THE RIGHT TO BOYCOTT.**

The legitimacy, however, of the right of each community to take all steps for its own economic development has not been questioned anywhere so far. Accordingly, the right of the Indian people, in their peculiar circumstances, to adopt this method of accomplishing their national emancipation, cannot be challenged. The risk of their undisciplined popular impulse, generated in the power house of political emotion, misfiring is undeniable; but this danger must act on them as a sort of a challenge or a spur to their ingenuity to take every possible precaution for guarding against such mischance. But, in any case, their claim to seek and achieve their own emancipation from the foreign interests which now exploit their resources to their own undoing cannot be questioned under local law or international usage.

**THE PURPOSE OF THE BOYCOTT.**

The purpose, then, of the Boycott Movement of the type we are developing in this country, may be described to be threefold:—To mark one's displeasure. It may simply and solely be used as a mark of our displeasure towards a particular community in economic relations with us. Boycott of their goods is like breaking off of diplomatic relations with a people with whom we may not choose to get into active hostility, but with whom at the same time we cannot have any interchange of the ordinary social intercourse or diplomatic courtesies. Even within one and the same country, there may be organised such boycott of one class by another; and in the case of a powerful trade union insisting on the boycott of the products of establishments which do not use Union Labour, or pay Union rates of wages. If the people's own sense of economic justice is properly developed, they may boycott goods made by sweated labour, even though there be no positive legislation against sweated labour. These instances are well-known in all highly industrialised countries. They are simply cases of marking one's displeasure for particular acts. Necessarily such boycott tends to be of limited duration and application, and is lifted the moment the reason for such displeasure is removed. There is, in these cases, no deep-seated vindictiveness in the mind of the class boycoting,—no desire particularly to penalise the boycotted section or product. It is a mild protest, seeking a concrete expression; nothing more.

**CREATING PRESSURE.**

More specific and aggressive is that second objective of such movements, which aims at creating a pressure on the boycotted community, for making the latter accede to a desired course of action. In this the boycotting section is not content simply with a manifestation of its displeasure. It aims at forcing the boycotted section to adopt a given course of action, on pain of the consequences expected to result from the boycott. The latter characteristic makes the movements originating in such a desire much more intense and aggressive, and prolonged. It is a war of attrition. The use of bockade in actual war arises out of the same generic impulse. The strike of workers in a disaffected industry is an instance of a peaceful boycott of this character. Sabotage is a more aggressive or offensive form of the same. The purpose is clear and definite: to bend the opposite side to do the will of its opponents. Economic boycott for political reasons may aim at such a consummation; but if it does, it must presuppose some effective sanction at the disposal of the boycotting section which would coerce the opponent to come to terms, as desired. The outcasting of offending individuals, offending by acts or sentiments not acceptable to the caste, may be cited as a concrete example of this type of boycott, not at all unfamiliar to the people of India. Even a general strike of the type which was threatened in Britain in 1919-1920, of a considerable section of the organised industrial workers, may be classed in the same group, if its objective is like the one in the illustrations given, viz., to compel the Government by the threat of such strike to drop all bellicose intentions towards Russia.

**BOYCOTT TO BUILD UP YOUR OWN INDUSTRY.**

A third objective of such boycott,—not as well known or emphasised as it might be,—is the desire to build up the country's industry, or to obtain a particular economic advantage. In this case, the objective being more specific and ambitious, the boycott will require to be much more intensive, organised, and prolonged to result in any degree of success. Voluntary popular action,—the outcome of an impulse—is as a rule unequal to the demands of this ambitious objective. In any case, it will have to be more sustained, and insistent in order to achieve even a part of the result. The industry sought to be advantaged in this way must be able to offer at least equally advantageous terms to the consumer, if the organisers of the Boycott for such a purpose are to succeed in their endeavours.

Swadeshism is an active or positive form of the same phenomenon, while boycott of foreign goods is the more negative form. The former avoids that tint of hostility or hatred, which the

(Continued on page 7-

## NOTES OF THE DAY.

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**The Viceroy's Speech.**

In reply to a deputation of landholders, Lord Irwin condemned Civil Disobedience—which was natural enough—and went on to suggest on his Government's behalf as well as on behalf "of those on whose support we count" that the movement should be abandoned. In this connection a pertinent question suggests itself. Does His Excelency want that, for instance, Gandhi caps and national flags, charkhas and taklis should be burnt or otherwise destroyed wherever they have been banned? His Excellency then refers to the economic crisis in India and traces its origin and development in the Civil Disobedience movement. The commercial community, however, holds a different view and it is curious, that Lord Irwin should ignore the views of Indian merchants who are most intimately concerned in it and are therefore expected to know the cause of the crisis—and its remedy—much better than Lord Irwin's official advisers.

**Whither?**

His Excellency's laudatory references to land-holders, in the discredited and harmful language of the 19th century, and his assurance that they constitute "one of the chief and most stable buttresses of the Government, which either now or in the future has the welfare of India's many millions in its charge" are not likely to produce a favourable reaction. He expresses his sympathy with the claim of land-holders to special representation, but what about the representation of peasants as such? If land-lords are entitled to a special place in the economy of a country, surely the peasantry has also the right—indeed a greater right—to a special representation in the proportion of its relative importance. And where will this theory of special representation of classes lead to once it is adopted? Are the difficulties arising out of communal distinction not enough that distinctions by class should also be encouraged? If, as we are told, Lord Irwin's despatches to the Secretary of State match the preachings of Mahatma Gandhi, then we sincerely regret that he should be rendering a grave disservice to himself by his public utterances.

**Acute Unemployment in Germany.**

The announcement by two of the biggest manufacturers in Germany of electrical appliances, Siemens and General Electric Company, that they are obliged to reduce their staff by 10 per cent. and 12 1/2 per cent. respectively is an indication that owing to keen competition from America in particular Germany is unable to control the export market as much as she desires in order to better her economic position. That she is striving to capture in many lines of business the Far Eastern markets is evident from the efforts her manufacturing syndicates are making to put together their resources. But in spite of this unemployment is on the increase. The total number of unemployed is expected to reach at the end of the year three million. So far Germany has not made systematic attempts to enter the Indian market on a large scale but there is no doubt that the Government that will come into power after the general elections will devote itself to this task in consultation with "big business."

**Penetrating Analysis.**

While the "Temps" and the "Matin," French journals of imperialist hue, gave warm praise to the Simon recommendations, it is significant that the influential weekly "L'Europe Nouvelle" says in an "editorial note" in its latest issue, after a brief analysis of the second part of the Simon Report: "We frankly confess that the proposed solution has disappointed us." It remarks that the reforms recommended do not touch the autocratic authority of the Governor-General nor of the provincial Governors." "Conflicts for securing power which should have been eliminated will recur with fatal frequency and the new system, which, as before, expects Indians 'to co-operate' will induce them to refuse that co-operation." The journal concludes that "the proposed fiscal and financial reforms, however ingenious they may be, do not at all constitute a sufficient solution of the paradoxical and dangerous situation that although India is rich, the Indians are poor."

**A Thought For The Day.**

"People can generally find time for what they choose to; it is not generally the time but the will which is wanting."

LUBBOCK.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

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### Sjt. Kumarrappa's Lecture In C. J. Hall.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party Prof. J. C. Kumarappa of the Gujarat Vidyapith read a very instructive and inspiring paper on "Nationalism" in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening. A very large audience listened with rapt attention to the lucid and almost original exposition of the subject by the learned speaker. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Mr. Joachim Alva introducing the speaker of that evening said that he was the one Indian Christian who by his ability and wholehearted co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi in the present struggle had done much to redeem the honour of the community.

MR. NATARAJAN'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. K. Natarajan who had gone through the paper that the speaker had prepared for the occasion asked the audience to listen to it carefully as he thought that Mr. Kumarappa had dealt with the subject most ably and had made an almost original contribution to the subject and to literature on the present national movement in India.

Mr. Kumarappa was ovated when he rose to read the paper.

BIBLICAL LAWYER.

In the beginning he referred to the Biblical story of the learned lawyer who went to Christ and referring to the command "Love thy neighbour as thyself" asked who was his neighbour. To-day the nations of the world were asking the same question and they had to find out the answer. In order to find out an answer he felt it was necessary to examine the instincts and emotions that regulated the relationships between man and man. As man was an animal having "herd instinct" which showed itself in their getting together like sheep for safety or like wolves for purposes of attack.

NATIONALISM INTO TWO CLASSES.

He divided nationalism into two distinct types and called them "Sheep-Flock-Nationalism" and "Wolf-Pack-Nationalism".

Dealing with the first type of Nationalism he showed how that type originated in Northern and Western Europe and gradually assumed the form of the present aggressive Imperialistic Nationalism. Quoting from Tagore's "Nationalism" he explained what was the meaning of that type of Nationalism how it tried to keep the aliens at bay or to exterminate them, due to its carnivorous and cannibalistic tendencies and how it tried to swallow their whole future. The most distinguishing feature of that type of nationalism was that it glorified the nation at the cost of Humanity. It was most insular and virulant and so it set nation against nation and ultimately lowered man below the level of the brutes.

"BRITAIN PRESERVING ANARCHY."

Proceeding he said that Britain represented to-day the most virulent type of that nationalism and in Burtrand Russell's words "England has hitherto always been the decisive factor in preserving that state of anarchy which our grandfathers called "the liberties of Europe".

America also represented almost the same type of nationalism. The goal of the nationalism was gain and not growth. It thought as if man lived to eat and lived by bread alone. That was the philosophy behind Western Nationalism. It was further bound with politics and in turn controlled by finance. Religion had nothing to do with it. It was devoid of ideals and followed a very low standard of ethics. The cry was "My country right or wrong". Almost every European country represented that type of nationalism. Only Sweden and Norway were the two exceptions. But he held that this "Wolf-folk nationalism" would not extend Europe's life because it was killing its soul. He added. "The soul of Europe is drowning in a sea of human blood. Unless Europe wakes up before it is too late it will perish and its civilization will be a thing of the past."

"SHEEP-FLOCK NATIONALISM."

Prof. Kumarappa then proceeded to examine the second type of nationalism which he called the "Sheep-Flock Nationalism". This was the passive nationalism of the Eastern countries. In this connection he first referred to the teachings of the Prophet of Islam which transcended geographical, economic and political limitations and founded a brotherhood of black and white, prince and peasant, and the sage and the savage. This nationalism was almost tantamount to internationalism, but it fell short of it because it was limited to the followers of Islam only.

CHRISTIANS BLAMED.

Proceeding further Mr. Kumarappa deplored the weakness of the Christians who had not the strength of character to lift themselves above the influence of the "Wolf-pack" nationalism.

Referring to the Nationalism of China and Japan he said that originally they were not aggressive in spirit. But of late Japan had adopted Western Nationalism while China was on the fence. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail with Japan and China and they would not succumb to the momentary glamour or power.

INDIAN NATIONALISM.

Coming to Indian Nationalism the speaker said that India cultural manifestation of nationalism was most distinct. It was due to this that India had been able to stand the innumerable foreign invasions. All the invaders were received by India with open arms and gradually they were absorbed in the country. It was only British nationalism which had withstood the social organisation of India. Britishers had not so far able to understand India in that respect and they jeered at her and even accused the Indians for having no political sense, but he thanked Providence for this defect.

Continuing he described what should be the place of nationalism in human affairs; and then proceeded to consider Indian nationalism in that light. Indian nationalism had always tried to organise and purify the Indian nation without harming other nations. Gandhiji was again trying to put their house in order on the same lines. That was why his programme included ridding the country of drunkenness and other evils.

Proceeding he strongly supported the movement of boycott of foreign cloth and British goods. But he made it clear that there should be no feeling of hatred against Britain or any other country.

Concluding he said: "We hear a great deal to-day of our economic and political woes. Very little is said about our cultural degeneration. No nation on earth could have held us in subjection if we had been culturally strong. If we now take advantage of the present flood-tide of nationalism and revive and rebuild our social structures independence cannot be far off."

IN THE INTEREST OF WORLD PEACE.

Abdullah Seth of the Dharasana fame addressing the meeting in Hindustani said that the essence of all religions was that peace should be established in this world. Mahatmaji was teaching the same religion to the world. So they should all follow him and free India with the weapon of non-violent Satyagraha and if they did this they would not only free their own country, but would contribute greatly to world peace and prosperity.

## CONCERT IN AID OF CONGRESS

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### Christitn Nationalist Party's Venture.

The arrangements for the Grand Concert of the Nationalist Christian Party on Saturday next at Cowasjee Jehangir Hall in aid of the Congress Volunteers Relief Fund are complete and tickets are being briskly sold. The artistes are drawn from every section of the community and the latest attraction to the Concert programme in the shape of a Dance by the young talented daughter of "Miravati Devi". Amongst the several other equally interesting items.

## AT THEIR POST IN SPITE OF RAIN.

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### Akalis Picket At Lahore

LAHORE, July 30.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops by Akalis under the auspices of the Shiromani Parbandhak Committee continues. Inspite of heavy showers of rain, the Akali volunteers are on their post of duty before the shops, the proprietors of which have not yet signed the pledges. No arrest has been made.—Free Press.

## SHIKARPUR THREATENED WITH DELUGE

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(Continued from page 1.)

yasin on the western side of Shikarpur. Water is overtopping Gwazwah and a bund is being put up to prevent water overflowing to Shikarpur.

NEED FOR MONEY.

Unless ready help is received in money and men Shikarpur is likely to be flooded. Khan Sahib Allaabux, Dr. Kishinchand, Dr. Bhagwandas, Maharaj Lunidaram and Tarachand Gajra Dwarkadas Rajani have been working day and night to save the situation. If Shikarpur is flooded the loss will at least exceed two crores.

Thousand homeless persons need relief. Dacoities are increasing. The municipality has sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for relief work.—A. P.

## PICKETS ARRESTED IN COLLEGE CLASS

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### Students Leave In Protest

PROFESSORS AND WOMEN ASSAULTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Two students of the Presidency College who were expelled on first day or picketing were arrested this evening in the College compound when they entered the class room while lecture was on and shouted: "Bande Mataram" while they were being taken out under arrest by sergeants. About 50 per cent. of students left the college in protest alleging that in addition to being arrested the two students had been assaulted. The police entered the class room under instructions from the Principal.

Intermediate Law Examinations in Calcutta centres could not be held owing to intense picketing.

Picketing in Scotish Church College took serious turn to-day when professors were unable to enter the College. Few students, most of them women, managed to enter the college early in the morning and had their classes with European professors. Trouble arose when these women students were obstructed while coming out by a mob who joined the picketers. The College authorities then requisitioned the police who came and arrested 17 picketers who were subsequently released. College authorities state that they were forced to requisition police help as some professors and students were assaulted yesterday and to-day. Some women students were similarly dealt with.

## No Plantain For A Talati

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### Bardoli Citizen Convicted For Social Boycott Of Govt Servant

SURAT, July 30.

Mr. Balubhai Harogobind Vyas, a prominent citizen of Bardoli town, has been sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under Section 8 of Ordinance 5 (Boycotting a Government servant) to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default to undergo one week's further imprisonment.

The case against Mr. Vyas was that Mr. Umashanker, a Talati of Bardoli, was deliberately not supplied with plantains as Ekadashi Prasad at the last Ashadi Ekadashi though he was entitled to it as a member of the community for which Mr. Vyas was responsible as the head of the community.

6 MONTHS' JAIL.

Mr. Ghelabhai Desai of Surat, who was arrested under Section 117 I. P. C., (inciting to break Ordinances) in a village in Olpad Taluka, has been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's further imprisonment. It has been recommended that he should be treated as a "B" class prisoner.

Mr. Ghelabhai Desai is a brother-in-law of Mr. Morarji Desai, who resigned the post of Deputy Collector of Ahmedabad recently.

Boys under the age of 14 are being enlisted to picket foreign toy shops during the forthcoming Coccanut Day and other fairs.—A. P.

## TWO CONSTABLES JAILED

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### Ferozpur Accusation.

FEROZPUR, July 26.

Two police constables were sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment yesterday for breaking the shop of one Misri Lal, beeelmerchant of Ferodpur. It is said that the constables used to open the temporary thatched purdhas usually put by Betel merchants before their shops and thus take away goods every night while on duty. The shop-keeper suspecting the constables kept a man on watch who caught hold of the culprits with the booty.

It is alleged that the shopkeeper could not get this report on police record before he had approached the Superintendent of Police.—Free Press.

## HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

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### K. O. S. B's Beat R. A. By 1 Goal To Nil

A well contested game was witnessed between the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Royal Artillery in the Harwood League yesterday. The teams were well matched and it was only by one goal that the K. O. S. B.'s prevailed.

TO-DAY'S MATCH, 5-45 P.M.

East Lancs v. G. I. P. Rly.

## TO REINSTAL MAHATMA'S PORTRAIT IN SCHOOLS

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### Kittur's Petition To Secretary Of State !!

SEVERE BOYCOTT OF POLICE.

(Karnatak Publicity Bureau.)

BELGAUM, July 30.

Sjt. Gokhale, pleader, Belgaum, and Mr. Shaikh of Pachapur delivered spirited speeches at a number of villages in Belgaum in response to the Congress call. The usual liquor and toddy sales were abnormally affected. Tea, foreign sugar, foreign soap are boycotted. Spinning and Khaddar are extremely popular. Monster petitions signed by voters and citizen will be forwarded to Bailhongal and Saundatti Municipalities. Kittur guardians and parents and citizens will forward the petition to reinstal Mahatmaji's portrait in Kittur schools from local bodies to the Secretary of State. Flag Day was observed at Gurlhosur. Manoli and Murgod are ready for Forest Satyagraha boycott and toddy-cutting are completely effective in villages. No-tax campaign is contemplated in some villages.

## FORFEITURE OF SECURITY.

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### "Hindu" On Viceroy's Deplorable Attitude.

MADRAS, July 30.

Commenting on the forfeiture of Security furnished by the "Liberty" within a few weeks of its deposit, the "Hindu" of Madras writes:—

"The Governor-General has wrongly gone on sanctioning, supporting and publicly defending every plan and manifestation of repressive action of the authorities and Officials concerned. The public have not been able to trace any disposition later to help to create atmosphere of peace and goodwill for which Lord Irwin is so constantly pleading. The public policy which the forfeiture of press securities in Bengal betokens, can only serve to embitter a situation which above everything requires casing."—Free Press.

## 150 PRISONERS ON HUNGER-STRIKE

### Section 144 In Meerut.

MEERUT, July 28.

Report is current here that 160 "C" class Political prisoners in the Meerut District Jail have been on hunger strike for the last four days, protesting against their alleged mal-treatment in jail.

Most of the interviews with visitors sanctioned for the political prisoners were rejected yesterday at the jail gates.

Section 144 has been promulgated and even though it is being violated every day in the city and the cantonment, no arrests have been made for the past four days at Meerut.—Free Press.

"CONSPIRACY" CASE ACCUSED. HUNGER-STRIKE CONTINUES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 30.

The "Conspiracy" case accused hunuger-strike continues and case against them is proceeding in their absence. About 200 more prosecution witnesses remain to be examined before the conclusion of the prosecution case.

BASSEIN SATYAGRAHI JAILED FOR ONE MONTH.

BASSEIN, July 30.

Sjt. Krishna Laxman Dhokane, the second Satyagrahi volunteer of 'Swatantrya Sangh", Bassein, to be arrested, was placed before the First Class Magistrate of Bassein for defying the order of the District Magistrate of Thana for picketing of liquor shops at Koliwada and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or in default to undergo one week's imprisonment more. The fine was not paid.—Free Press.

## PLENTY OF WATER FOR BOMBAY.

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### No Need For Anxiety.

The anxiety regarding the water supply in the city caused by the failure of rain last year has been dispelled by the heavy rain which fell in the last six weeks. The Tansa Tank which is the principal source of water supply to the city had almost come to one-fourth of its normal capacity in June last and considerable anxiety was caused by the late rain. The heavy showers of the last few weeks have however made up all the loss of the last year and from the 24th of July Tansa has been overflowing. The same thing could be said about Tulsi and Powai lakes. The Tulsi is overflowing from the 22nd July while Powai from 29th June. The only lake that is not yet full is Vehar but is expected this will also overflow ere long. The Bombay citizens therefore will have no cause for anxiety for water supply for atleast one year.

## EGYPTIAN POLICY OF GOVERNMENT

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### Churchill's Attack

PREMIER ON TREATY AND AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates, Mr. Churchill assailed the Government's Egyptian policy and contrasted the tranquillity of last year with the present situation and the certainty of more strife ahead.

Mr. MacDonald, in reply, said that Government accepted responsibility for foreign lives and property in Egypt, and denied that any of the foreign nations had made representations in that connection. He was glad that owing to the present state of affairs it was possible for British warships to depart. The treaty could not be delivered except by the Egyptian Government with a large measure of popular support. There was one outstanding point in the recent negotiations; and Britain still stood by it; but when Egypt was prepared to come to agreement Britain would be ready to effect it on the lines previously laid down.—Reuter.

## PERSONNEL OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

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### Will Those Taking Part In Civil Disobedience Be Excluded ?

LONDON, July 29.

Rugby.—Government propose to invite other two Parliamentary parties' representatives at the forthcoming India Conference. This announcement was made in both Houses this afternoon. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons recalled that the Round Table Conference was first suggested in a letter addressed to him last October by the Chairman of the Indian Statutory Commission. The letter said that in such a Conference, "His Majesty's Government would meet both the representatives of British India and representatives of the Indian States." Government had been considering how, without changing the character of the Conference indicated in that letter, it could be used to give an opportunity to the representatives of India and the British Parliament of exchanging and discussing their views on the problems with which they were dealing and for understanding each other, and Government were impressed by the advantages which would result from the presence in the Conference of representatives of other Parliamentary parties. Thus he believed that difficulties and differences would be removed and legislation to be undertaken hereafter would be facilitated. For this reason Government proposed to invite leaders of the other two parties to nominate their representatives to attend the Round Table Conference from both Houses; but he must make it clear that Government could not throw off their constitutional responsibility and much claim complete freedom regarding the proposals which they would subsequently lay before Parliament as the outcome of the Conference to advance the purpose announced by the Viceroy after consultation with His Majesty's Government.

PREMIER EXCHANGING VIEWS.

The Premier replying to Mr. Baldwin said he was at present exchanging views regarding the number of representatives from the two other parties to be invited, but he thought that three or four from each would be a convenient number, and he would like their names to be announced if possible before Parliament rose at the end of the week.

Asked by Mr. Lloyd George whether such nominees would have equal status with other delegates and whether he had reached any conclusion regarding representation of the Statutory Commission seeing that it was no ordinary Commission appointed by Government, but had been appointed under the authority of Parliament, the Premier replied that nominees of the Opposition parties would be full delegates.

The question of representation of the Statutory Commission had received from Government a great deal of anxious consideration and at the moment they were inclined to say that it would be great mistake to have members of the Commission as representative delegates at the Conference.

Sir Austen Chamberlain said that it would clearly be undesirable that any member of the Statutory Commission should be included in either of Party delegations, but was it not also clear that the Conference ought to have the assistance of a representative of the Commission, and could not Government with the consent of all parties ask the Chairman of the Commission to act (?). The Premier replied that he held the view at the moment that it would be a grievous mistake to do this as there was strong reason why it was undesirable. Sir Austen Chamberlain then asked if it was proposed to seclude from Indian representation any one who had signed any report or taken part in the Civil Disobedience movement. Was there, he asked, to be one rule for Indian and another rule for British representatives.

The Premier replied that so far as the Indian Central Committee was concerned he understood that body would not be represented, but they were at present in communication with the Viceroy and he could not say more at present. The Premier added. "I have been perfectly candid. We have considered it and we are engaged in negotiations about it. But at present I think the House would be well advised not to adopt the course suggested."—B. O. W.

## LIQUOR VENDER CREATES TROUBLE.

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### Young Boys Offer Satyagrahe

FEROZPUR, July 23.

While the shop of Raja Ram Kalia, an liquor dealer was being picketed to-day, a customer came to make some purchases. Volunteers finding pursuasions ineffective, prostrated themselves before him. This enraged the proprietor of the shop who, it is alleged, dragged a volunteer a few paces and slapped the other.

The report of the incident spread through the city and immediately a crowd collected in front of the shop. At about the same time two volunteers from different localities were arrested. While being taken to custody a procession was formed and they were given a send-off. The crowd that collected in front of the Kotwali, lingered on and was raising national cries when all of a sudden a lathi charge was made on them.

Two volunteers of Bala Bharat Sabha are reported to be very seriously injured who were also dragged by the Police. To recover the flags snatched away from them these volunteers lay prostrate in the compound of the Kotwali and at last succeded.

They then formed a procession which paraded through the city.

The wounded included Inqlab Singh aged 8, Harikrishna 14 Brij Kumar 8, and Hablal 9.—Free Press.

## 8 SCOUT-MASTERS RESIGN.

### Appeal To Scouts To Rally To National Flag.

Eight Scout Masters have addressed a letter to the District Commissioner, Bombay Scouts, Bombay, in the course of which they say:—

We, the undersigned Scouters of Bombay beg to return our warrants and sever our connection with the Imperial Boy Scouts Association, since we are convinced that we can better serve the interest of scouting and the cause of humanity by working outside the Association.

It is becoming clearer that the conflicts of ideals and aspirations is too deep to admit of any compromise there for can be no compromise on principles.

It has been contended that the scouts need only salute the Interr national Scout Emblem and so find a backdoor escape from the humiliation of having to salute the Union Jack Flag. For each National Association has a flag of its own and our honour demands that equally with our brother Scouts in other countries, we must have our own National Flag.

The official connection has become an anomaly as British officialdom in India is the negation of true ideals of human fellowship.

We appeal to our brother Scouters, in the name of the honour of our motherland, to break the bonds that keep us under the sway of British Imperialism and we remain confident that the cause of the country and of humanity will find an early vindication by the courageous stand of our fellow scouters.

We appeal to you and through you to all the Scouters and Scouts to come out of the Imperia l Boy Scout Association and to rally round the Flag of the Nation.—Yours in Service,

Scoutmaster, 57th Bombay, (Sd.) Jal Shiavux Daver.
Scoutmaster, 91st Bombay, (Sd.) N. Rivadke.
Scoutmaster, 105th Bombay, (Sd.) V. V. Kinkare.
Scoutmaster, 91st Bombay, (Sd.) J. A. Mantry.
Scoutmaster, 61st Bombay, (Sd.) G. S. Kothare.
Scoutmaster, 65th Bombay, (Sd.) K. D. Merchant.
Scoutmaster, 37th Bombay, (Sd.) R. V. Sosti.
Scoutmaster, 87th Bombay, (Sd.) V. M. M. Sundaram.

## ETHICS & ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

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(Continued from page 6.)

latter must needs emphasise to achieve its object.

It is not absolutely necessary that all these three objectives should be mutually exclusive. In fact, more often than not, these objectives are inextricably mixed up. But even when any one of these objectives is pursued by itself, the unsought effect of the other remaining would not, generally speaking, be unwelcome to the organisers of such boycott, Mahatma Gandhi would, of course, like that the prosecution of intensive Swadeshi should not develop into active hostility of the foreigner or his goods. But even in the purely political boycott, such an isolation is all but impossible to enforce, when the movement assumes nation-wide dimensions.

(To Be Continued).

## WHY WAS DR. KITCHLEW TRANSFERRED?

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(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 30.

Having received no reply from the Government to their representation in the matter of treatment of C class political prisoners, about ten prisoners in superior classes in Gujrat Jail (Punjab) have decided to go on hunger-strike and others are contemplating to follow suit. The sudden transfer of Dr. Kitchlew from Gujrat to Rawalpindi jail is regarded by them as a move to prevent concerted action.

As result of picketing all but three liquor vendors in Delhi have agreed not to sell liquor without permission of the Congress and have accordingly closed their shops.

Sixty-two Congress volunteers were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under 32 Police Act for picketing liquor shops.

## MUSLIM CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

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SYLHET, July 30.

Prof. Abdur Rahim, a prominent Congress worker and member of the All-India Congress Committee was arrested at Habigani under Section 108.—Free Press.

## Airways Liner Forced To Land.

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LONDON, July 29.

Cairo.—An Imperial Airways liner bound for India has made a forced landing on the desert in Almaza near Cairo. It is not carrying passengers, and its crew has not been hurt. Another liner is conveying the mails.—Reuter.


ELGIN'S

Monsoon SALE

From August 1st to 9th.

A unique opportunity for Keen Buyers.
Genuine Reductions in

ATTACHE CASES, SUIT CASES, CABIN TRUNKS, HAT BOXES, HOLDALLS, SHOE-CASES, SADDLES & BRIDLES, Etc.

A few pairs of

LADIES' and GENTS' SHOES

AT CLEARING PRICES.

Reductions from 10% to 25%.

Do not fail to pay a visit.

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS,

C 109 Esplanade Road (Opp. Clock Tower) Fort, Bombay.

**The Only Reliable shop to buy Purely Swadeshi Reliable Cloth made from the Yarn spun upto 100 counts in Our Own Mills.**

# The Calico Jubilee Mills Retail Shop

(1) Kalbadevi, (2) Zaveri Bazar, (3) Sandhurst Road, (4) Share Bazar, (5) Mandvi, BOMBAY.

**BEWARE OF FRAUD**

Many shop-keepers sell foreign cloth or cloth made in other mills from foreign yarn as our mills' Cloth. Every article manufactured in our mills bears the name of our mills, Public are requested to refer to us when they suspect any cloth sold as ours which does not bear our mills' name (CALICO, JUBILEE or ASARWA.)

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Export & Import

ARRIVAL.

July 30.

Silverpine, Irvine, San Pitro.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.

Badarpur, Wright, Rangoon.
Cross Hill, Smith, Dunkirk.
Benares, Hedding, Calcutta.
Gamaria, Lawson, Persian Gulf.

LOADING.

July 30.

Steamer Gurna for Rangoon.
Steamer Sturmfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Karoa for Durban.
Steamer Mentuer for China and Japan

S S Silverpine:—The S O Co's steamer Silverpine arrived in harbour yesterday from San Pitro with a cargo of kerosin oil.

S S Badarpur:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Badarpur will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jehangir:—The T M Co's steamer Jehangir sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 4 passngers.

S S Cross Hill:—The G T Co's steamer Cross Hill will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

S S Benares:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Benares will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Gamaria:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gamaria will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with same bottom cargo.

**VESSELS IN THE DOCKS**
**ALEXANDRA DOCK.**

WEDNESDAY, 30th July, 1930.

1 City of Newcastle, Colombo, 31-7 F F Campbell and Co.
2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 9-8, M M and Co.
5 City of Wellington, Karachi 4-8, K Nixon and Co.
4 Hesione, Tuticorin, 6-3, J Finlay and Co.
5 Pilsna, Trieste, 1-8, L T and M Italiana.
9 Benares, Colombo, 31-7, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Arabia, Karachi, 2-8, L T & M Italiana.
13 Neidenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Karapara, Durban, 30-7, M M & Co.
16 Karoa, Durban, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bahadur, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
2 Burma Maru Japan 5-8 O S Kaisha.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 30-7, M M and Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 1-8, M M and Co.
5 Crosshill, Dunkirk 31-7, Graham Tdg Co.
10|11 Tottori Maru, Kobe, 3-8, N Y Kaisha.
16 Laxmi, P. Gulf, NF NF A Assaria and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Chinkoa, Calcutta, 31-7, M M & Co.
D|E Jalatarang, Calcutta, 1-8, Scindia S N Co.
F Jehangir, Red Sea Ports, 30-7, T. Morrison and Co.
L|M Dalgonea, NF, NF, M M and Co.
N Gamaria, Karachi, 31-7, M M and Co.
Q Skuld, Bangkok, 3-8, F F Campbell and Co.

**STEAMERS EXPECTED.**
**FROM LONDON.**

Mantua 1-8.30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.

**FROM PLYMOUTH.**

Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.

**FROM LIVERPOOL.**

Dayavati, 28-7-30.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Baroda 16-8 K N Co.
Hubro, 29-7-30.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.

**FROM HAMBURG**

Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

**FROM GENOA**

Cupo di Monti, 10-8-30, M Italiana.
Oquileia 17-8-30, M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Venezie 10-8-30 Lloyd T Co.

**FROM ROTTERDAM.**

Bovenkerk 8-8-30 R D Rangoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 R D Rangoon and Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano 17-8-30 J F Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Batavia 14-8-30, F F Campbell and Co.
Trestbank 28-8-30 Campbell & Co.
City of Chester 14-9-30 Campbell and Co.

**GENERAL LANDING DATE.**

Sophie Marie, 29-7-30.
Kalavati, 29-7-30.
Burma Maru, 30-7-30.

**FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS**

Shinoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

**FROM DURBAN.**

Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

**SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS**
**FOR LONDON.**

Kaiser-i-Hind, 9-8-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 4-8-30 K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Derby, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Newcastle, NF, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hesione N F J F Co.

**FOR HAMBURG.**

Neidenfels N.F., L. Edward Ld.

FOR DURBAN.

Slotzenfels N F L Edward Ltd.
Karoa, NF, M M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna N. F. L. T. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, 1-8-30 M Italiana.

**FOR PERSIAN GULF.**

Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.
Varsova, NF, M M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Benares, NF, L Edward Ltd.

**FOR KOBE.**

Tottori Maru, N. F. N. Y, Kaisha.
Burma Maru, NF, O S Kaisha.

**FOR JEDDAH.**

Jehangir, 29-7-30, T M and Co.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**

Chinkoa, NF, M M and Co.
Jalatarang N.F. S S N Co,
Gumaria N F M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld, NF, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Budarpur, NF, B S O S and D Co.
Bahadur N F T M Co.

**STEAMERS FIXED.**
**FOR LONDON.**

Kaiser-i-Hind, 6,013, Headlane, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Wellington 3,629 Spencer K N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hesione 2516 Williams J F Co.

**FOR HAMBURG.**

Neidenfels 1,745 Unger, L Edward Ld.
Stolzenfels 4708 Frisens Edward Ltd.

FOR NEW YORK.

City Derby, 4,190, Payker, F F Campbell and Co.
City of NewCastle, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Pilsna 4,828 Luppis L T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia 4,499 Ferrara M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Tottori Maru 3,708 Imada N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru, 2,878, Shiral, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bandra, 1877, Hughes, M M and Co.
Varela, 2,043, Ramsay M M and Co.
Varsova, 2,043, Rowe, M M and Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Benares, 3509, Hedding, L Edward Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 2,631 Constantine T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bahadur 2629 Elliott T M Co.
Jalatarang 1464 Vakins S S Co.
Chinkoa 2,926 Robinson, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Badarpur, 4949, Wright, B S O S and D Co.
Jalabala 2111 Roy S S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld, 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
Gumaria 3232 Lawson M M and Co.

**FOR DURBAN.**

Karoa 3,307 Fshley M M & Co.

**VESSELS IN THE STREAM.**

Cross Hill 2,805. Stewart, S S. N Co.
Chukla 20-7-30.
Badarpur 4949 Wright B S O S and D Co.
Burma Maru, 2813, Shiral, O S Kaisha.
Skuld 649, Robert, F F Campbell and Co.
Gumaria 3232 Lawson M M and Co.
Tottori Maru 3708 Quada N Y Kaisha.

EXPORTS.

July 30.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—19 bales cow hides P E Boyce and Son; 25 bales cow hides 5 bales animal skin M H Ladha.

S S City of Wellington for Liverpool:—11856 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—1000 cwts castor seed 5000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 495 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

For Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Strumfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Parmanand and Co; 262 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation.

For Leith:—1976 cwts groundnut oil cakes 20000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—7000 tons manganese ore Cox and King Ltd; 4000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 1500 cwts crushed bones B Ardeshir and Co; 6000 cwts crushed bones Ralli Bros; 138 bales cotton raw Anglo-Siam Corporation; 185 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1101 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed Moosabhoy and Co; 11000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

For Bremen:—1418 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 173 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S City of Derby for New York:—2 packages brass ware 1 package woollen carpets Thos Cook and son; 25 cwts groundnuts T S Thadani and Son; 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

For Liverpool—1000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo; 2000 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons.

For Philadelphia:—80 casks animal skin Deccan Trading Co.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg:—1000 cwts linseed 175 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—3000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S City of Newcastle for Toronto:—27 cases brass ware Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Stalzenfels for Bremen:—1237 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 235 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Hamburg:—161 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 710 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa:—233 tons iron scrap G Gabriel; 110 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 125 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

S S Pilsna for Trieste:—50 bales cotton twist A H Diab, 185 bales cotton twist K Devchand and Co.

For Venice:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 495 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 406 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe:—22 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 1500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw Amersey and Sons; 200 bales cotton raw Breul and Co; 200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 30.

S S Pilsna from Trieste, Agents L Triestino—145 bundles steel bars 25 bundles iron screws 70 bundles iron chains 1567 bundles iron nails 1427 coils iron wire 1711 cases glass ware 1310 cases paper 300 cases leather shoes 10 cases hollow glass 100 cases earthenware 27 cases cotton embroidery 230 cases meats 75 cases axes 2160 bags starch.

From Venice:—83 cases silk yarn 57 cases glass ware 26 cases lead.

From Bari:—455 bags almonds.

From Brindisi:—7377 bags potatoes 900 bags almonds.

From Alexandria:—52 bags cotton.

From Aden:—9 bags gum Arabic 148 bags gum olibanum.

S S Hubro from Tuticorin, Agents S S N Co:—25 cases senna leaves 301 bales cotton 63 bales cotton yarn 20 bags tea.

From Calicut:—3777 bags coctanuts 70 bags copra 162 bales cotton 223 bales coir yarn 129 bales coir ropes.

**COMING SATURDAY**

Love rules the Court, the camp, the grove
And men below, and Saints above
For love is Heaven, and Heaven is love.

**COMING SATURDAY**

And like the poet's Nightingale, here in a wonderful story full of Love's fantacies, and errant Prince soars into heavens ever, higher and higher, to bring to earth the Queen of his heart. Fighting the damons, dashing into the atmospheric void, now riding over the clouds, now penetrating into heaven's mysterious regions, he at last finds her.

Intoxicant Glances of a Bewitching Beauty and the aluring smile of Heavenly Flower.

Which would he take? He came to have one, but wanted to possess both. See it accomplished in

Dazzling Panorama and soothing Photography.

**BAKAVLI**

A mysterious Love epic featuring all Stars.

KRISHNA FILM CO'S GIGANTIC PICTURE.

On Saturday the 2nd Inst. at **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.**

## *VICEROY RALLIES REACTIONARIES.*

### *His Prescription For India's Ills.*

### ALL-INDIA LANDLORDS DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

SIMLA, July 29.

An influential deputation of All-India Landholders organised by the British Indian Association waited before His Excellency the Viceroy to-day under the leadership of Maharaja of Dharbangha and presented him with an address in which they condemned the civil disobedience movement, deplored physical conflicts between people and governmental authorities and pleaded for a policy of sympathy, understanding and statesmanship. The deputationists pressed for adequate representation of landholders of each province in the Round Table Conference and protested against the Simon Commissions recommendation to abolish landholders special representation to legislatures. This latter they refused to accept as the final word and they also protested against the proposal to impose tax on agricultural incomes. The deputationists recalled the circumstances under which Permanent Settlement was made in Bengal and extended to Oudh and certain other parts of India. Finally they pleaded for bicameral system of legislatures in Provinces which they hold to be necessary as a counterpose to democratic fervour which might find hasty and illconsidered legislative expression in the lower houses, especially when the Provinces enjoy autonomy.

SIMON REPORT.

The first main criticism which you have directed against the recommendations of the Statutory Commissions Report is that it proposes to abolish the special representations of landholders. Some of your observations may, I think, be accepted without question. Few, for instance, would be found to deny that Landholders by their success in responsible posts in the Administration have made abundantly good their position in the new constitution, or that a class who pin their faith to wholesome conservative tradition and to support of good and stable Government is a supremely valuable feature in any constitutional system.

MORE REPRESENTATION.

A further point of considerable interest which you have raised in this connection is that if landholders are forced by the suggested change in their representation to cultivate the interest of the general body of electors in preference to that of the landed classes which they historically and actually represent, the result cannot fail to be a clash of interest between the people of the country and the landholders.

VICEROY STRUCK.

I was struck by the passage in your address which referred to the policy associated with the name of Lord Canning. In your view the principal merits of that policy was that it had permitted the taluqdars of Oudh to devote themselves to the improvement of their estates and to the welfare of their tenantry. I would venture to say what whatever may be the ultimate decision on the question of special landowner representation, and I in no way underrate its possible usefulness as a means of securing just recognition of valuable and stabilising elements in Indian society, such special treatment alone will not permanently be able to effect these results. You have spoken of the policy, followed by the Oudh Taluqdars of 70 years ago, of forstering the improvement of their estates and caring for the real welfare of their tenantry, and I am sure no one here to-day would deny the landlord obligation to better the lot of those who inhabit their villages or till their land by promoting improvements in water supplies, schools, medicine and health, better methods of agriculture and in many other activities that may make for the wellbeing of the country side.

HIS CONVICTION.

It is my firm conviction that as landowners can succeed in thus identifying themselves with the daily life of those dependent on them they will besides discharging the duties that their position requires be strengthening immesuarably the foundations of their order by basing them upon the grateful affections of their own people. The second main point on which you found yourselves at variance with the recommendation of the Commission relates to the proposal to impose a tax on agricultural incomes. This is a matter on which in any case I should hesitate to express an opinion until the views of Provincial Governments have been received. But I am familiar with the discussion which have often taken place on this subject for example before the Taxation Enquiry Committee and with the political, legal and administraive difficulties which emerged in the course of these discussions and which it would be necessary to examine carefully before reaching any conclusions. There are also questions of the return such a tax might be expected to produce. I observe that the estimated yield has varied according to different calculations from one crore to three crores while Sir Walter Layton's assumption is a yield of five crores.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

It remains for me only to acknowledge with gratification what you have said towards the close of your address regarding the deplorable results of the civil disobedience movement and the efforts I have not ceased to make to restore the old atmosphere of friendliness and mutual trost between the different races and classes in India. But by the nature of things at this moment the disire of my Government and of those on whose support we count to see a return to happier conditions is dependent upon the willingness of others to abandon a course of action, which so long as it persists, makes any such hope stillborn. I may perhaps at this point interpose the observation that, unfortunate as such a course of action must always be in its results on the country, it would hardly be possible to imagine a more disastrous occasion than the present for the introduction of discord and disturbance.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

The whole world is passing through an economic crisis, and owing to a combination of world conditions, the causes for which I will not now endeavour to explain, there has, in the course of the past years, occurred a tremendous fall in the price of all agricultural commodities. My Government have been watching this course of affairs with grave concern, for such a fall in prices must inevitably create difficulties and hardship in a country like India where such a vast proportion of the population depend upon the sale of agricultural products.—A. P.

**Pathe Cinema**

LAMINGTON ROAD.

DAILY 6-30 & 10 p. m. MATINEE Every Sat. & Sun. 4 p. m.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE & COMEDY.

Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m. **ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p. m.

Krishna Film Co.'s Glorious Epic of love and Martyrdom.

**Glittering Sword**

Encourage Indian Industry. Featuring an all Star Cast. Prof. Deodhar's Indian Orchestra. Crowded Houses at all Shows.

**RIALTO CINEMA**

NEXT SATURDAY.

DR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S

Immortal Epic of International Fame

**SACRIFICE**

A rare picture of the Mystic East Filmed in actual surroundings featuring

ZUBEIDA. SULOCHANA,

JAL KHAMBATA, VITHAL, JANI BANOO.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 29.

Silver Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 16-1/16 |
| Forward | 16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 29.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-5+0-7/8.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed 1b. Spot Sellers 5-1/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on Berlin | 20-37-7/8 |
| T. T. London on Amsterdam | 12.09-1/8 |
| T. T. London on Brussels | 34.79 |
| T. T. London on Madrid | 43.48 |
| T. T. London on Milan | 92.96 |
| T. T. London on Berne | 25.05 |
| T. T. London on Paris | 123.74 |
| T. T. London on Prague | 104.25 |

The Breatheable Remedy for

# COUGHS, COLDS AND BRONCHITIS

Diagram showing the Peps way to the Lungs as described in the article below.

THE problem of how to convey a natural healing agent into the lungs has for generations exercised the minds of physicians and specialists.

By the discovery of Peps the problem has been solved. This remarkable *breatheable* medicine in handy tablet form, contains lung-healing medicaments, which strengthen weakened tissues, destroy noxious germs, check destructive coughing, and open-up the clogged breathing tubes.

DIRECT TO THE LUNGS.

As a Peps tablet slowly dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable medicinal fumes which, as the diagram above shows, mingle with the air breathed through the nasal cavity and mouth (1 and 2). Over the tongue (3), into the throat (4), down the windpipe (5), the fumes pass direct to the lungs. Liquid cough-mixtures swallowed down the gullet (6) into the stomach, never reach the bronchials.

Peps deal not only with immediate trouble in throat and chest, but their healing and germicidal action extends to diseases

WHERE DISEASE LURKS.

Peps soothe and disinfect the throat and swiftly allay inflammation and soreness of the delicate linings of the air-tubes. They make breathing easy, cut and loosen choking phlegm and soon cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, bronchial asthma, etc.

¶ Peps afford sound protection against sudden chills, and the 'flu and pneumonia peril. A Peps in your mouth whenever you go outdoors into damp or chilly night air will soothe the throat, and strengthen and invigorate your chest and lungs.

Price Re. One per bottle. Of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere, or from agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Bombay, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Madras & Co., Madras; Shaboni & Co., Karachi, etc.

PEPS

*The Handy Tablet Medicine*



At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

*MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.*

At last this fault has been overcome By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

*Tones as it Cleanses*

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine

From all leading Chemists and Druggists.

PHOSFERINE (Latest & Finest) LIMITED, Lupcote Hill, London, England.

AGENTS: HOLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 1213, CALCUTTA.


# What the People Say

## POST-DATING OF NEWSPAPERS.

### Correct Dating Demanded.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A few days ago in the reading room of the Legislative Assembly there was a very interesting conversation at the luncheon hour between two group of members on the practice of post-dating of news Papers. The conversation itself arose from the fact that the "Pioneer" arrived that day in Simla with all the news contained in every other news paper but bearing the actual dates of publication in Allahabad. No doubt there was a love and convincing note on the front page explaining the reasons for the change introduced after years and decades of practice at "illusion". But that did not deter some members from expressing their pleasant surprise at the transformation while a few others themselves unable to reconcile themselves to it at once. As I happened to be there at the moment my views were sought and, in particular, I was asked to explain how and when the post-dating system was started. Though I have been in journalism for over fifteen years, I could only give them a very hazy idea, for so ancient was the practice and so mysterious its growth. Editors far senior to me have failed to give the exact circumstances of its origin.

The position, so far as I know, is this, I should like to be corrected if I am wrong in any particular. Many years ago the Punjab Mail train used to leave Calcutta very late in the night, and the "Statesman" and, I believe, also the "Englishman" which used to print all the available news till the last moment for their dak editions, thought it proper to print the next date on these issues for delivery among their mofussil subscribers. In no case, however, were these dak editions sold before the actual date it bore, For example no dak edition copy of the "Statesman" would be available say at Asansol till the morning of the actual date printed on the paper. That is so even to-day. But the "Pioneer" newspaper, suspecting perhaps some psychological effect on the average newspaper reader by the fact of the "Statesman" being on sale at Allahabad and neighbouring stations with the very date on which it was available there, resorted to the practice of dating its issues not only for mofussil but also for its local subscribers one one day in advance. The repercussions of this were soon felt at Lahore with the result that the "Lahore Chronicle", under the editorship of Mr. Philip Morton, came out, I learn, with the post-dated issues even so early as in 1864. An the "Civil and Military" Gazette" of Lahore did likewise. This fine art at deception was carried even further by the "Hindusthan Times" of Delhi which, (prior to its suspension under the Press Ordinance) used to sell at Simla with dates in advance of the day on which it was on sale here. Thus, the Hindustan Times," available in Simla, say on the 5th June, was dated the 6th June, while it was printed in Delhi with the news available there of 3rd June and very little of the 4th June.

Out of small unintentional beginnings, therefore, the system grew into such dangerous proportions that after all there appears to be some reaction and willingness to return to the "sensible". The English newspaper reading public of half a century ago was certainly not so vast, and at any rate was never so critical as it is to-day; and the proprietors of the "Pioneer," realising that in the full blaze of the 20th century frankness pays and that the reading public care not so much the date printed in the paper as for the latest news contained in the particular issue, has reverted to the very right system of giving the actual date on which the paper goes out of its press, not only in respect of its local but also its dak editions. This indeed a bold venture especially when its local contemporary, the "Leader", has not fallen into this line.

In a matter of this kind concerning so many newspapers of different provinces in a vast country like India it would have been profitable if there had been a simultaneous move on a prearranged basis. But the fact that the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore (which is owned by the same company that runs the "Pioneer") is coming out with post-dated issues in respect of both local and 'dak' editions shows that there has been no such joint action. This is indeed to be regretted. As a working journalist, however, I commend the decision of the "Pioneer," and sincerely hope that the reading public will appreciate and support it, for after all what they want is a good budget of the latest news and not a hoax to be played on them daily. In Bombay only the Dak editions of newspapers is post-dated. The system of post-dating is not practised in South India except by the "Madras Mail" and that too in respect of mofussil subscribers during the last five or six years, but that has not helped the paper to make much headway in the mofussil stations. Its contemporary, the "Hindu", has all along stoutly and very successfully resisted the move, and it is well known how the keen critical south Indian reading public prefers the "Hindu" to any other newspaper for its latest news-matter.

As one who, by the nature of this profession, has to feel the public pulse and test almost every hour, I make bold to assert that the reading public throughout India is getting tired of the hoax of post-dating system and demands nothing but the latest news, from whatever quarter it may be available. The newspaper profession stands for truth, and it is only right that it must be true to itself even as regards the date which the paper must bear. It cannot print yesterday's news to-day and sell the paper to-morrow with the date the day after to-morrow, as has been done. I have made enquiries and find that nowhere else in the world is the system of post-dating found except to a small extent in France where "La Temps" sends out its late editions bearing the date corresponding to that on which it is available in the hands of distant mofussul readers. Every editor will admit how confusing the system has been in the actual day to day work of a newspaper.

Such being the case, an attempt must be made to bring all the newspapers in India into line with the accepted canons of newspaper publication. I have two suggestions to make in individual capacity as a working journalist and not as the Secretary of the upper India Journalists' Association. Firstly, that all newspapers should print prominently on the front page the day on which and exact hour at which the particular edition is printed, so that the reader can judge for himself the news contents in relation to time. Secondly, there should be a conference of newspaper proprietors at a central place say Allahabad, Bombay or Calcutta where the question could be discussed and an agreement arrived at. It is a pity that in spite of the growth of newspaper profession in this country, notwithstanding the discouraging factors like the Press Ordinance, there is not yet an all-India organisation of journalists to tackle even such purely business matters. But the absence of such an organisation should be no bar to the discussion of the business interests involved in a reversion to the correct dating system. May I invite, through your columns, the views of the newspaper reading public regarding the correct dating system and the objections, if any, of the proprietors of the newspapers to a general reversion to such a system?—Yours, etc.

A. S. IYENGAR.

Simla, July 25.

## SIMLA MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

### India's Manly Reply To G. M. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having closely followed the activities of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland ever since the year 1921, and the details now available of the Medical Conference of the representatives of different Universities and heads and members of Provincial Governments that met at Simla on the 23rd June and following days to tackle a very vital problem I may here state a few facts.

At the very outset it must be said that this Conference, animated as it was by a healthy spirit of co-operation and to a degree of patriotism throughout it deleberations and judged by certain important and beneficial resolution, it has quite unanimously passed, was, indeed, a a success and epochmaking, too, particularly so far as it appertains to the medical education in this country. India, has, though at long last boldly accepted the challenge of that August Body, the G. M. C., and it has ultimately given a manly reply in throwing off the yoke of the G. M. C. for which the future generation of medical students will be only too grateful. Critics may say what they like according to their own light but even the hardest of them cannot deny the fact that this Conference has distinctly achieved the following chief objects namely:—

1. The creation of an All-India Medical Council, which will be completely independent of the G. M. C. i.e. it will not be in any way subservient to the G. M. C. It will standardize, supervise and control the medical education and practice of the country.

2. Its relations with the G. M. C. or Medical Council of any other University in the world will be on strict terms of equality and reciprocity.

3. The Secretary of State for India has been requested to so amend the rules for the recruitment to the I.M.S. as to make the Indian degree holders eligible without their degrees being registrable in Great Britain. It is earnestly expected that the Secretary of State for India will do the needful and not pay any heed to the silly suggestion as made by Mr. Freemantle, a Tory M.P. in the Commons on the 21st July.

These are the broad and fundamental principles, which will go to form the firm foundation, on which the structure of the future All-India Independent Medical Council will be built.

But it must be admitted here that certain resolutions passed by the Conference especially the one which relates to the composition of and the system of election to the Council, do not at all satisfy the Independent Medical Profession, which has its own natural and well-founded fears since a condition is laid down that a candidate to the Council election will be eligible only on his having teaching experience for a certain period, which clearly means that it will shut out completely the members of the Independent Profession, who may be far more experienced able and distinguished, but having no teaching experience and further the Council will be consequently composed predominently of Government Servants as almost all the Colleges, with the exception of one or two, are entirely run by the Government. It is, therefore, absolutely, essential that the material to be used for the structure of the Council should be of good and sound quality only to ensure its useful and independent function without official influence and interference. That makes it quite inevitable that the independent medical profession must have their legitimate voice in the India Medical Council. But this now depends upon the members of the profession to assert themselves to have their right of having a voice in the Medical Council of their own country. And I think as more power is transferred by the Government to the people to manage their own affairs the rights and privileges of the independent profession, which are now unfortunately ignored, will be fully realized. Since the bill is yet to be drafted and circulated for ascertaining public opinion, it is in the fitness of things that we should wait, but at the same time to work up with all zeal for its satisfactory acceptance by the country at large.

In all fairness it must be gratefully acknowledged that the one man, who has been for years strongly condemning the attitude of the G. M. C., in the whole of India is that great fighter, Dr. S. K. Vaidya, who took up their challenge and wrote a series of articles in the press in 1927 nad thereafter and published a pamphlet called "The Medical Education in India" in which he openly and boldly challenged certain grave aspersions cast on the poor and defence less Indian medical students by Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham, I.M.S., the official, and Inspector, respectively of the G. M. C. Thus he smashed the mean reflections of Sir Norman Walker and Col. Needham and clearly nailed many a lie to the counter. In this work he was followed by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji and last but not the least Dr. Jivraj Mehta who entered the field lately.

It was in the fitness of things that an independent man of Dr. Vaidya's calibre should go as a representative from the local medical faculty and having also already presided over the Inter-University Conference of all the Medical Faculties held in Bombay in May last. Under the circumstances it will be admitted on all hands that the Bombay University selected the right man in the right place to represent them at Simla who could champion their cause vigorously and fearlessly for which he is well noted. The very fact that the Bombay Medical Union, consisting chiefly of members of the independent medical profession has in its meeting of the Managing Body held on the 16th July, unanimously passed a resolution appreciating the services of Dr. S. K. Vaidya, clearly goes to show how well he must have espoused their cause.

It is no denying the fact that anybody else in Dr. Vaidya's place would have done any better in the face of the glaring facts that ours is not a self-governing country as yet and that Dr. Vaidya was only one, single, individual amongst a host of others who met at Simla. As I have said before the main objects having been achieved, it is now a question of details which can be adjusted in due course when the bill is drafted, circulated, and discussed. It is upto us see that things are done properly and rightly.

I must confess here that the one thing that struck me most was Dr. Vaidya's, a pucca nationalist's openly thanking the Indian Government members from whose political views the bulk of our countrymen largely differ, for whatever help and cooperation they have rendered. That was; indeed, a spirit of true sportsmanship which cannot but be appreciated, and as the phrase goes it was only paying the devil its due.

In my next article I will deal with the activities of the G. M. C. ever since 1921 and the part played by that great hero Col. R. A. Needham C.I.E. I.M.S., and his ilks.—Yours etc.,

S. M HASAN.

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## NATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN DHANDHUKA

—:o:—

Echoes Of The Parishad.

(Through The Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR July 28

The cases against the 28 persons arrested in connection with the Dhandhuks Taluka Parishad were heard on 22nd and 23rd instant last. Several pleaders of the Ahmedabad Bar, led by Mr. Popatlal Oza, appeared for the accused.

The hearing was fired at 8 a.m. but was adjourned till late in the evening as a compromise proposal was put forward by the prosecution to the effect that that if the accused would give in writing that had they been aware of the Parishad being unlawful assembly, they would not have taken part in it's proceedings, then, the cases would be withdrawn by the police. All the accused declined to consider this proposition. The hearing was then fixed for the next day. On that day the Police Prosecutor withdrew the charge under section 117 I.P.C. and requested for summary trial. The defending pleaders objected to this but were overruled by Mr. Isani, the trying Magistrate who upheld the Police request for a summary trial. The prosecution, however, were not prepared for their case and the hearing is adjourned to 4th August

ARRESTS

The Parishad round-up seems to be over inasmuch as the Police have now turntd their attention to arresting persons in connection with "Dharsana Day" clebrations, which were held throughout the Taluka on the 21st instant.

Dhandhuka, Chhavni held a procession on that day. Ladies led the procession and distributed hand-bills regarding foreign cloth boycott and "Satyagraha Bulletin.". The police tried to snatch away the Bulletins from the hands of the ladies. Volunteers were beaten with lathis.

As a protest a black-flag procession was again taken out and almost the whole of the population of the town joined in it. One local leader Dr. Ratilal Shah. and four volunteers (1) Jayantilal Premchand; (2) Chunilalbhai; (3) Jechand Belshi (4) Natvarlal Nagardas were arrested. Out of these Dr. Ratilal has rtcently come out of Sabarmati Jail and is standing a second trial in connection with the movement.

Barvala observed the birth-day of the Limdi Thakore. who enjoys the Revenue rights therein, as a day of mourning on 24th last. Sugar Molassos were distributed by the Thakore in the local schools but the students refused to accept them.

Dharsana Day was observed. Late in the day the police raided the salt shop in Meghani Chok and arrested one volunteer Ramniklal, in company with Subedar, Girdharlal, both of whom were removed in handcuffs to Dhandhuka. As a result of these arrests one young man named Gandalal has taken a soleman vow to observe fast so long as the social boycott is not completely effective.

Three volunteers are arrested from Dholera and have already been convicted to various terms of imprisonment in connection with "Dharsana Day". Three volunteers (1) Bhai Kanji; (2) Nanalal Ravjibhai Kothari and (3) Ratilal Ved are arrested in Ranpur and their case has been fixed for 28th.

There were processions throughout the taluka on 21st instant for Dharsana Day.

BOYCOTT WEEK.

From 28th Dholera Satyagraha Samiti is observing 'Boycott Week and has been carrying on extensive propaganda to have it observed throughout Kathiawar simultaneously with Dhandhuka Taluka.

The Samiti has prepared hundred of thousands of wall posters, leaflets, bulletins and will broadcast them throughout the Province. Processions of ladies, of Vanar Senas, of Volunteers, Takli Processions Campaign Procession, etc., will be held throughout the week throughout Kathiawar. Spinning Competitions, Prabhat Feris, Khaddar sales are going to be extensively organised, There will be daily meetings, where practical spinning, practical weaving will be demonstrated as well as speeches will be delivered. Boycott stamps to be affixed by persons to their letters have been broadcast in thousands. It is confidently surmised that the foreign cloth Boycott Movement will receive a great forward impetus as a result of Boycott Week Celebrations. National flags will be bown from each flags will be flown from each and every house tops.

Picketing continues.

## CONGRESS OF GERMAN ORIENTALISTS

—:o:—

Indian Visitor's Impressions.

(By HUSSAIN HAMDANI.)

Every two years the Congress of German Orientalists meets, to discuss problems concerning oriental scholarship and to give the scholars opportunity to come together in one of the big academic centres, under the auspices of the German Asiatic Society. The first such Congress took place in Leipzig in 1921. The following sessions took place in Berlin, Munich, Hamburg and Bonn. This year the Congress of the German Orientalists was opened in Vienna and the inaugural opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Dr. Friedrich V. Rosen, ex-minister and reputed Persian Scholar. Various speakers paid high tribute to the memory of Joseph V. Hammer-Purgstall, who was not only one of the pioneers of German oriental scholarship, but also exercised considerably influence in the German literary world in general,—Goethe and Ruckert being indirectly his pupils. On account of the extensive expanse of oriental scholarship, it was thought necessary to arrange the various lectures in separate groups and sections viz. 1. Egyptology, 2. Semitic languages and cuneiform studies, 3 Old Testament, 4. Islam and Turcology, 5. Christian Orient, 6. India and Iran, 7. The Far East. Professor Bergstrasser of the Munich University laid stress on the importance of the fact that Islamic theological jurisprudence should be dealt with by the scholars on lines of historical development. This branch of scholarship has been neglected for a long time and he appealed to them to take up this work in right earnest, as the historic development of theological jurisprudence is important for the general understanding of the spirit of Islam. Professor A. Fischer of the Leipzig University, who is popularly known in the circle of German Orientalists as "Shaikhul--Islam", however, opined that what was more important was not the historical side of the subject, but the practical applicability of the Islamic jurisprudence with its international implications.

CRITICAL EDITION OF QURAN.

Prof. Bergstrasser also spoke on the possibility and the necessity of publishing another new critical edition of the Holy Quran, his studies of the old Quranic Mss. having brought to his notice many variants. which are not to be found in the ordinary editions of the Quran. Prof. Takschner of Munster spoke about the characteristic trade union organisations in Turkey in the 15th century, which from the religious point of view played an important role in the society. Dr. Paul Krauss of Prague, discussed the solution of the problem of the authorship of the writings of Iabir bin Hayyan, which he pointed out as being purely Ismailtic in character and which were composed to further Ismaili propaganda in the 4th century after the Hijrat. Prof. Baumstark of the Bonn University gave an interesting lecture on the Christian writings in the pre-Islamic Arabic literature. Baron von Openheim in a lecture described his excavations in Rasul-ain, a place between Mosul and Alleppo and the wonderful culture of the Hittite Period (300 and 2000 years P.C.) It should be noted in this connection that the Baron headed the expedition and also financed it. The Baron is one of the great figures among the German Orientalists.

The Congress delegates were entertained the next day by the Lord Mayor of Vienna in the Corporation House, which was beautifully illuminated in honour of the learned guests. The Lord Mayor delivering a welcome speech to the delegates, expressed his great pleasure in finding the German Orientalists in Vienna. The learned scholars were entertained later with music and songs, after the conventions of an imposing ceremony were gone through. The Austrian Minster of Education gave a reception to the delegates after the opening of the Congress in the magnificent chambers of the Education ministry. Professor Sir E. Denison Ross of London University, Dr. Taha Husain of the Egyptian University, Shukur Bey, the Egyptian Consul in Vienna were among the distinguished guests of the Minister. Interesting excursions were arranged for the delegates to the beautiful surroundings of Vienna-Kobenzl, Wiener Wald, church of the Holy Cross and Semmering, the pride of Austria and also visits to the marvellous collections of oriental books and antiquities in various museums of Vienna.

## STUDENTS' OUTLOOK ON LIFE.

—:o:—

Acharya P. C. Ray's Address.

BANGALORE, July 25.

Delivering the inaugural address to the members of the Vysia Hostel Students' Union, Bangalore, last night Acharya P. C. Ray gave some homely advice to the students assembled on the occasion.

Mr. K. H. Ramiah, Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, presided on the occasion. Mr. Ramiah was clad in full khadi. In the course of his introductory remarks, Mr. Ramiah referred to the greatness of Dr. Ray, and said that the Acharya always reminded him of the Rishis of old. The childlike simplicity and the noble example of the distinguished visitor were lessons for the young to copy. Mr. Ramiah then referred to the great struggle that was being fought in India and observed that every true son of the soil whether he be in an Indian State or in British India, must bear a portion of the burden, for the happiness that was going to come for the teeming millions of Indians.

Acharya P. C. Ray, who was given a tremendous ovation on rising to speak, at the outset observed that he was only a test-tube holder and as such a matter of fact man. He said: So many things are looming large before our vision, that it is difficult to do justice to them. If you apply yourself to one particular item that will be enough. We are in the throes of a new birth Mahatma Gandhi, it is like the great Messiah, and some of us like John Baptist, warn the people to repent of their past ways and be purged of all impurities, so that new ideas may arise. When you want a kind of paintisg on the wall, you want a white background. If your mind is impure, full of jealousy, ill-feeling, if as in Bengal you have the Hindu-Moslem quarrel, or as the case here, the Brahmin and the Non-Brahmin you will not be in a fit position to welcome the advent of the new era. Throw away such shadows from your minds. I have often told my Muslim friends in Bengal, and I also repeat them here, that this little squabble is so far for the division of the spoils. But after all, how many such posts are there in the provinces to fight about? When you get real Swaraj, will there be any need for these quarrels? Swaraj, the administrative machinery is to be copied from Angora, Japan or even France. In Japan what is the pay of the Admiral Togo the Nelson of the East? It is very little. By all means have liberal education. But this degree-hunting this craze for titles should go. Have a wider outlook on life. Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Brajendranath Seal and Rt. Hon. Sastri and others had been to England several times not for the sake of a British degree, but as ambassadors of peace, science, diplomacy etc. All these people are self-made. So there is not much in the degrees of the University, Indian or foreign

Concluding, Acharya Ray appealed to the students to take to rural life and use their knoowledge gained at the unversity for the betterment of the villages, and said they should spend their vacation usefully in educating the villagers.

With a few remarks from the chair, the meeting terminated with vote of thanks.—"Hindu."

## BETUL FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Gonds Learn A. B. C. Of Ahimsa

(From Our Correspondent.)
BETUL, July 26.

Betul which has been selected for Forest Satyagraha by the Dictator of the Hindustani Congress Committee has, of late, been the stronghold of Congress activities The District is mainly inhabited by the Gonds, who have imbued a spirit of non-violence. "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" has been the slogan of the ignorant Gonds, who have given up liquor simply because it was so desired by their "Gandhi Mahatma." The district council of Betul, which was dissolved by the C. P. Government, only a few months back, was mainly responsible for the reduction of liquor sales in the district Mr. Biharilall Patel, ex-President of the District Counucil was an ardent supporter of anti-liquor movement. He had issued instructions to all the school teachers under his control, to persuade people in their circles to stop drinking of liquor. This had such an effect on the sales of liquor that a number of liquor shops had to be closed down and consumption of liquor was reduced by 60 per cent, which gave a cause for alarm to the local Government who in their fury dissolved the District Council.

GONDS GIVE UP LIQUOR.

All the Gonds, who under the influence of the District Council, had given up liquor are joining the Forest Satyagraha Movement

Being the original inhabitants of the Forest the Gonds did never take kind to the restrictions placed upon their free use of Forest products, by the Forest Department. They are happy to see that at long last the Congress has given them an opportunity to break the Forest Laws. The Satyagraha Camp at Betul, has become a rendezvous for the Gonds, who come to the camp learn the "A B C." of Ahimsa and Satyagraha and go back to their mountain homes only to return at the call the Congress to Court jail by breaking forest laws.

CONGRESS HELD IN HIGH ESTEEM.

Congress workers of adjoining Districts of C. P. have promised help to the Satyagraha here. Mr. S. M. Agarkar of Khandwa, came here on the 22nd and visited several villages. Even the village people come forward with their help for the Forest Satyagraha. A special feature of the Satyagraha here will be the grazing of cows in the reserved forests. Hindus and Gonds too, hold the cow in high esteem and all laws coming in the way of cows grazing in the forests are, as a sacred duty, to be broken by them.

It is understood that definite announcement regarding the date of launuching the movement will be made very shorty.

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|---|---|---|
| Aug. | | |
| 2nd | Morea* | 10,946 |
| 9th | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,518 |
| 16th | Narkunda x | 16,572 |
| 23rd | Macedonia | 11,120 |
| 30th | Rajputana* | 16,568 |
| Sept. | | |
| 6th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 13th | Mooltan x | 20,847 |
| 20th | Ranchi | 16,550 |
| 27th | Mantua* | 10,946 |
| Oct. | | |
| 4th | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 11th | Comorin x | 16,132 |
| 18th | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,518 |
| 25th | Razmak @ | 10,857 |
| Nov. | | |
| 1st | Rajputana | 16,582 |
| 8th | Naldera x | 16,883 |
| 15th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 22nd | Macedonia* | 11,120 |
| 29th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| Dec. | | |
| 6th | Narkunda* | 16,572 |
| 13th | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 20th | Rawalpindi | 16,619 |
| 27th | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,518 |
| 1931 | | |
| Jany | | |
| 3rd | Mooltan x | 20,592 |
| 10th | Rajputana | 16,568 |
| 17th | Ranchi* | 16,550 |
| 24th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 31st | Maloja x | 20,837 |
| Feb. | | |
| 7th | Mantua | 10,946 |
| 14th | Comorin* | 15,132 |
| 21st | Viceroy of India | 19,648 |
| 28th | Naldera x | 16,883 |
| Mar. | | |
| 7th | Kaiser-i-Hind (a) | 11,518 |
| 14th | Razmak (b) | 10,857 |
| 21st | Ranchi (a) | 16,550 |
| 28th | Narkunda x | 16,572 |
| Apr. | | |
| 4th | Ranpura | 16,601 |
| 9th | Moldavia xx | 16,543 |
| 11th | Razmak | 10,857 |
| 18th | Viceroy of India (a) | 19,648 |
| 25th | Mooltan x | 20,952 |
| May | | |
| 2nd | Kaiser-i-Hind | 11,518 |

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OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnavar" a new Steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
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| Date about | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 20th Nov. | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 11th Dec. 1931. | DOMALA | 8,422 |
| 26th Mar. | DUMANA | 8,427 |
| 16th Apl. | DOMALA | 8,422 |

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
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|---|---|---|---|
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| Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
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| 15 | Comorin | Colombo & Australia. |
| 29 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Sept. 12 | Naldera | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 | Morea | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Oct. 10 | Narkunda | Colombo & Australia. |
| 24 | Rawalpindi. | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Nov. 7 | Mooltan | Colombo & Australia. |
| 21 | Ranchi. | Colombo, China & Japan. |
| Dec. 5 | Maloja | Colombo & Australia. |
| 19 | Malwa | Colombo, China & Japan. |

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|---|---|---|
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| 6th | Bankura | K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 13th | Karoa | East and South Africa. |

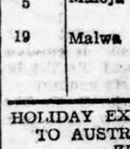
Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombas for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs, Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. Line



REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departs. |
|---|---|---|
| Burma Maru .. | 8th July | 7th Aug. |
| Borneo Maru .. | 8th Aug. | 2nd Aug. |
| Shunko Maru .. | 14th Aug | 7th Sept. |
| Honolulu Maru .. | 8th Sept. | 22nd Sept |

For particulars apply to:—
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(Incorporated in Japan),
Phone Nos. 23130 and 23678.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box No. 154.

## SHIPPING

### N. Y. K. LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive | Lavee |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Tottori Maru .. | 5973 | 29 July | 2 Aug. |
| Shidzuoka Maru .. | 6270 | 30 July | 12 Aug. |
| Hakono Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @12Aug. |
| uwa Maru | 11000 | ... | @26Aug. |
| *Rangoon Maru .. | 5059 | 17 Aug. | 29 Aug. |
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11000 | ... | 9 Sept. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 Aug. | 12 Sept. |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10500 | ... | @23Sept |
| *Penang Maru .. | 5214 | 17 Sept. | 30 Sept. |
| Terukuni Maru .. | 12000 | .... | 5 Oct. |
| Kaga Maru | 5860 | 30 Sept. | 14 Oct. |

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

| Steamers | Tons | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | 20 Aug. | 7 Sept. |
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | 4 Sept. | 22 Sept. |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 18 Sept. | 6 Oct |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

| Steamers | Tons | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tatsuta Maru .. | 22000 | 21 Aug. | 27 Aug. |
| Asama Maru .. | 22000 | 18 Sept. | 24 Sept. |
| Taiyo Maru .. | 22000 | 28 Sept | 5 Oct. |

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23738
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

## CARRY-OVER OF AMERICAN COTTON.

—:o:—

### 6,150,000 Bales.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION 13 MILLION BALES.

Garside says "We estimate World's consumption of American Cotton, exclusive of linters during June 8,77,000 B/s. the total World's consumption of American Cotton this season is likely to be around 13,050,000 B/s. the World's carry-over of American Cotton at the end of this season is likely to be around 61,50,000 B/s. The total stock of all cotton in America at the end of this season is likely to be around 46 lac Bales. Sales of yarn and cloth by mills of the world have been somewhat below current production in the aggegate during the past few weeks.

## PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

### Prediction Of 10 Cent. Level.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., make the following observation in their report dated 30th inst.

Notwithstanding continued severe drought in Texas and smaller private crop estimates, market continues easier due to Garside's estimate of larger carry-over and smaller American Cotton consumption, coupled with the continued aggravation of depression in the World's trade conditions. Despite smaller stock of cotton-good in the consuming centres and comparatively small holdings of cotton by the World's Spinners, mark dopesters are predicting 10 Cents during the Autumn which restrains any volume of buying by consumers. It appears much attention is now centred on the large carry-over and deplorable economic conditions, but the drought in Texas and possibilities of smaller crop outside America are entirely ignored. We still believe there is likely to some "short" covering prio to the issuance of Bureau Report showing the present drought continued

# STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 30.

The market was steady with a small business. The feeling is rather steady. To-day's quotations were as under:—

MILLS.

Apollo 3|0
Bombay Cotton P. 3|12
Bombay Cotton 145|0
Bradbury P. 160
Bradbury 150
Central India P. 450|0
Cooria 153/12
Currim 75|0
David 125
Dawn 510
Ed. Sassoon 70|0
E. D. Sassoon D. 0|5|6
Elphinstone P. 20
Framji Petit 120
Hindustan 1700
Jamshed Pref. 75
Jamshed 18
Kastoorchand 7
Khatau 88/2
Laxmi 1195
Madras United 350
Maneckji Petit 800
Meyer Sassoon 45
Morarji 500
New Great P. 150
New City 50
Premier 0|15|0
Shapurji 6|0|0
Sholapur 1160
Tata P. 14
Tata 40
Vishnu P. 587|8
Vishnu 1780
Western 760

BANKS.

Baroda
Cnentral 15/8
Eastern 72/0
Imperial 1240
Imperial Contr. 308/12
India 82|8 xd.
Union 3|2|0

CEMENT.

Gwalior 62|8
Katni 1st P. 98|8
Katni 2nd P. 100|8
Katni Df. 715
Punjab P. 9|14|0
Punjab 9/12
Shahabad 140

INSURANCE.

Jupiter P. 9|0
Jupiter 8/12
New India 18/4
Oriental 1700
Vulcan 6|4

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 115|0
Andhra Val. P. 980
Andhra Val. 624/4
Bom. Tram P. 65|8
Tata Hydro P. 1020|0
Tata Power P. 1120
Tata Power 486/4

RAILWAYS.

Ahm. Prantij 805|0
Amritsar Patti 113|0
Central Province 89
Dho: Barramati 95|8
Guzrat 73|0
Mandra Bhon 58|0
Tapti Valley 681/4

MINING.

Tata Steel 1 P: 135'0
Tata Steel 2 P. 58

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bom. Uganda 20|0
Bom. Steam P: 195|0
Bom. Telephone 47/14
Brit. B. Petrol 3|2|0
Bom. Burma New 230
Scindia 6|8|0

## AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

### Lack Of Confidence.

POOR CONSUMPTION FIGURES.

Bombay, July 30.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Futures Market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections but later declined on small consumption figures issued by Mr. Garside. The market opened at unchanged prices for the near month while distant months were quoted 6 to 7 points below previous closing level. There was some selling pressure at the opening and the lowest level was reached soon after the opening when prices stood 8 points lower. During the following hour prices assumed hardening tendency on reports of absence of rain over Western Belt and rise of 19 points was registered on short covering. This level proved to be the highest for the day as in the afternoon there was renewed selling pressure on poor consumption report. There is no confidence in the market and even the crop estimate of 14 million bales issued by Messrs. Clement Curtis and Co. failed to inspire speculative buying. The market closed at a net decline of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 12.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.50c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened very steady at a decline of 8 points. As soon as demand was satisfied, the market became quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 7.43 d. per lb. and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a decline of 10 points and Egyptian prices lost 14 points as a net result of day's trading.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 12.93 plus .08

N. Y. October lowest 12.74—.11

N. Y. December Highest 13.11 at 12.23 p.m.

N. Y. December lowest 12.92 at 10 a.m.

Liverpool:—

"Special Correspondent New York wires." "No important rain dry areas but late buyers on hot weather reselling."

Reuter:—

"Market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections but later declined on small consumption."

Clement Curtis and Co. estimate condition 66.8 per cent. crop 14,-065,000 b/s.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 29.

| | To-day's Closing |
|---|---|
| October | 12.77—08 |
| December | 12.97—03 |
| January | 13.03—02 |
| Middling Spot | 12.65—10 |

—:o:—

NEW YORK NEW CONTRACTS.
New York July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.53—05 |
| December | 12.70—04 |
| January | 12.78—05 |
| March | 12.99—04 |
| May | 13.15—03 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New Orleans July 29

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.57—03 |
| January | 12.80—04 |
| Middling Spot | 12.50 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, July 29.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000 Bales.

New York, July 29.

New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing Time.)
October 12.81
October (New Contract) Unquoted.
January, (New Contract) Unquoted
New York 11-45 a. m.
October 12.90
October (New Contract) 12.64
January ( " ) 12.89

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool July 29.

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| July | 7.16 | 7.13—09 |
| August | | 6.93—08 |
| September | | 6.82—10 |
| October | 6.81 | 6.80—09 |
| November | | 6.80—09 |
| December | | 6.83—09 |
| January | 6.86 | 6.86—09 |
| February | | 6.88—09 |
| March | 6.95 | 6.94—09 |
| April | | 6.97—09 |
| May | 7.0 | 7.01—09 |
| June | | 7.03—09 |
| July | | 7.06—09 |
| January | | 7.14—10 |
| Middling Spot | | 7.48—15 |

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL SALES.
Liverpool, July 29.
Sales at Liverpool 2,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 3.85 |
| Scinde, Fine | 4.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 4.35 |
| Bengal, Good | 3.60 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 3.85 |
| Bengal, Fine | 4.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 3.70 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 4.00 |
| Oomra, Fine | 4.30 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 4.75 |
| Broach, Fine | 5.00 |
| Broach, Superfine | 5.25 |

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 11.33 |
| November | 11.25 |
| December | 11.35 |
| January | 11.34 |
| March | 11.49 |
| May | 11.56 |
| Sakellis. F. G. F. Spot. | 12.40 |

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, July 30.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p. c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 2 1|2 p.c.
One month 3 p.c.
Three and Six months 3 p.c.
Tone of Money market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p. c.

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 30.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mint Gold Ready | 21 | 10 | 3 |
| Mint Gold 1st Settlement | 21 | 9 | 3 |
| Mint Gold 2nd Settlement | 21 | 9 | 6 |
| Silver Ready | 46 | 12 | 0 |
| Silver 1st Settlement | 46 | 5 | 0 |

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.
New York, July 22.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's, per lb. 26
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's, per lb. 39.
Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's, per lb. 55


BUYING SHOES?

Come between 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. to the FORT SHOP where larger varieties, cheaper prices better service and cleaner environments are obtainable.

DAWAR H. KAZI LIMITED,
249, "HORNBY" ROAD, BOMBAY.


## Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 30.

In our forward cotton market trading commenced at Rs. 220 for Broach A|M 1930 delivery. At the opening there was scattered selling and prices declined As. 8 to Rs. 219-8. At this level there was good support from Bazar operators. The feeling is better inspite of quister advices from American Cotton markets. Prices advanced to Rs. 221|9. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a rise of 2 points againt expectation of unchanged rates.

Later on prices advanced on further rise in Liverpool prices and hopeful prospects of the negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi for political peace. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach S|A 197|8
Broach A|M 223|4
Oomra D|J 186|12
Bengal D|J 163|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 124.50 plus. 1.50 |
| January | 123.90 plus. 1.70 |

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 30.

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J|A. | 1,600 | 34,800 |

BOMBAY PRODUCE MARKET.
Bombay, July 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Sept. | 10 6 9 |
| Wheat Sept. | 5 5 6 |
| Wheat White Picci | 5 2 0 |
| Groundnuts June | 8 5 0 |
| Cottonseed May | 3 3 0 |
| Castorseed Sept. | 42 13 0 |
| Castorseed June | 3 3 0 |
| Rapeseed June | 9 14 0 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach | 195\|202 |
| Oomra | — A. S. |
| Bengal | 150\|160 |
| Mathia | 158\|165 |
| Khandelsh | 161\|168 |
| Akola\|Khamgaon | 164\|170 |
| Nagpur\|Wardha | 172\|180 |
| Barsi\|Kurduwadi | 190\|194 |
| Jalna\|Aurangabad | 162\|155 |
| Nagar\|Vamberi | 160\|164 |
| Purna\|Parbani | 160\|165 |
| Khandwa\|Sanavad | 165\|472 |
| Indore\|Ujjain | 171\|182 |
| Miraj\|Sangli | 217\|227 |
| Coompta | 219\|232 |
| Tirupur\|Cambodia | 268\|286 |

WHEAT AND LINSEED.
Bombay, July 30.

The following cable is received to-day from Liverpool:—

"Wheat declined consequence hedge selling cooler weather Canada larger crop Germany export demand disappointing corn no heavy rains scattered showers Belt cooler."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
Liverpool, July 29.

July close at 7|1s. 1|2d. 1|4d.
Oct. close at 7|2s 3|4d 1|2d.
Dec. close at 7|4s 1|4d 1|2d.

Wheat Chicago Market:
July per bushel doll. 86 1-1.2.
Sept. per bushel doll. 87-3|4 1-5|8.
Dec. per bushel doll. 93-1|4 1-3|4.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:
Sept. 17-31 up 8.
Oct. 17-38 up 4.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 30.

| | F. P. Bales 1929-30 | 1928-29 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 29-7-30 | 8679000 | 9366000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 29-7-30 | 9000 | 7000 |
| Exports to date 29-7-30 | 6812000 | 8227000 |
| Stock at Ports 25-7-30 | 1659000 | 541000 |
| Stock Interior Towns 25-7-30 | 380000 | 225000 |
| Stock Liverpool 25-7-30 | 799000 | 816000 |
| Visible Supply 25-7-30 | 2984000 | 1744000 |
| Quantity in Sight 25-7-30 | 149290 0 | 15752000 |
| Quantity out of Sight 25-7-30 | 13889000 | 12265000 |

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, July 30.

| | per ton. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready | 435\|- |
| Filtered Mowra Oil Ready | .00\|- |
| Cocoanut Cake Ready | 75\|- |

## MONEY MARKET.

### Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 30.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 23|32
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 3|4
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 to Oct.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 November/January.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 13|16. Near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 July|Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|5 31|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 3/4
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 38 3/4
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 105 1/4
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/2
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.88 31/32 29th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 9/16 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/4 29th inst.
London/Paris 123.80 29th inst.
London/Belgium 34.790 29th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.05 1/2 29th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £4-5-1 3/4 28th inst. £4-5-0 1/8 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 1/4 28th inst. 16 1/16 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 3/16 28th inst. 16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 1/16 28th inst. 34 7/8 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 7/16 p. c. 28th inst. 2 3/8 p. c. 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 28th inst. 2 3/4 p.c. 29th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 per cent 6 Mos. 3 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 30.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 90/3
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/8
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/7
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85|8
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/8
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98|10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99|8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1941/55 Rs. 99/13
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1956 Rs. 104|10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1976 Rs. 73/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 72/8
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/8
5 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1959 Rs. 90/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 103/4
Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—
3-1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 62/15/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 99/13
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China inclined to sell. Lack of support.

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JUPITER GENERAL
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1930.


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has branches and agencies in principal towns in India. J12

## TORIES' STAND FOR SIMON REPORT.

—:o:—

## "Conference Will Settle Question Of Basis," Says Russel.

## BURNHAM RAISES DEBATE IN LORDS.

LONDON, July 29.

In the House of Lords, Lord Russell read the Prime Minister's statement regarding the Round Table Conference. Lord Salisbury agreed to the proposal on behalf of Conservatives. Lord Reading similarly agreed to its on behalf of the Liberals, but regretted that a member of the Statutory Commission had not been appointed.

Lord Burnham putting question whether in view of Lord Irwin's statement on July 9 the Simon Commission report would form the main subject of consideration and discussion at the Round Table Conference, emphasised that he was speaking for himself alone, and in no way on behalf of the Simon Commission. He commented that it was almost inconceivable that the Conference of such gravity not only to the peoples of India but also of the British Empire should be held without being the subject of a Parliamentary enquiry and debate. He said that his purpose was to rescue the Indian affairs from mystification which was bound to be injurious both to Indian and to British interests. He referred to the reception of the Report in India and commented that while the Acting President of the Congress had declared that the Congress was not going to pay the slightest attention to the Commission's recommendations, Government were now endeavouring to conciliate these same Congress leaders.—

TORIES' ANXIETY FOR SETTLEMENT.

Lord Salisbury said that the Conservatives were as anxious for the settlement as Government; but they felt very strongly that agreement must be national, not party. The Conservatives naturally claimed the same measure of freedom at the Conference as was accorded to the others; and while not pretending to have any cut and dried scheme, they would certainly require that full consideration was given to the Simon Commission scheme, which was the greatest constructive proposal yet made towards the carrying out of the policy laid down in 1917, while they were prepared carefully and sympathetically to examine any alternative proposals, they would require such proposals to satisfy the test of practicability which the Simon Commission had voluntarily imposed on their own scheme.

Lord Reading expressed his complete concurrence with Lord Salisbury. He said that the Liberals earnestly hoped that the Conference would reach a settlement, carrying the assent of all Parties in Britain. Lord Reading declared that it was inevitable that there would be important discussions at the Conference regarding the Simon Commission's Report; and while expressing satisfaction at the course Government were adopting, he regretted that they had decided not to appoint to the Round Table Conference a representative of the Simon Commission.

"CONFUSION OF MIND."

Lord Burnham considered that this and other circumstances showed the confusion of mind which he hoped would not be allowed to continue. He declared that the Conference as was now contemplated was not the Conference originally proposed by the Commission. He reminded that Government must draw up the agenda, and urged Government to consider the danger of generalisations and catchwords. Therefore, he suggested that the Conference's discussions should be based on the Simon Commission's Report. He proceeded to inquire about the strength of the British Delegation and, urged that it should consist of at least 12.

LORD RUSSELL'S REPLY.

Lord Russell, replying to various points that Lord Burnham had raised, thought that the time for a Parliamentary debate would occur when the Conference had reached the conclusions which Parliament would then have to consider to come to the final determination.

Lord Burnham suggested that then it would be too late.

Lord Russell replied that he was not aware that the Conference would bind Parliament any more than Parliament was bound by the Simon Commission. It would be for Parliament to decide what was to be done after the Conference. Lord Russell did not consider the size of the British delegation very important as matters would not be decided by the counting of votes. He said, as regards Lord Burnham's suggestion that the present Conference was not the Simon Commission's original proposal, that Sir John Simon's letter in the printed report must speak for itself.

The agenda was not yet settled, and Government would be engaged on it until the Conference assembled. Lord Russell also replied to Lord Burnham's reference to the misson to Mahatma Gandhi, and emphasised that Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar made a request; they were in no sense sent.

QUESTION OF BASIS.

Coming to Lord Burnham's question whether the Report would form the main subject of consideration, Lord Russell asked, "How can I tell?". The report was a document of the first importance and great authority, all the greater for being unanimous. It was obviously entitled to the greatest possible respect and could not be ignored. Obviously none of the subjects dealt with in it could be discussed at the Conference without reference to the Report, but nobody would be able to tell whether the delegates would devote the principal part of their time in criticising and amending the Report of making other suggestions. The Conference would settle that. Government could not be responsible for what Delegates were likely to say and what line they were likely to take.

"WHAT FREE CONFFRENCE" MEANS.

Lord Russell said that if Lord Burnham meant that the Simon Report and nothing else must be discussed, the answer was obviously in negative. On the contrary, if he meant the Report to be put aside and not looked at again, the answer was also in the negative. Obviously the Conference must consider the Report, but the Report was no more intended to bind the Conference than Parliament, but the report would be given proper weight at the proper time. The Conference would be entirely free to accept, reject or modify it. That surely was the only possible meaning of a free Conference!

Lord Peel agreed that representation of the parties should be substantial in view of the heavy duties and responsibilities that they would be called upon to assume. He hoped that a statement on the subject would be made before Parliament rose. He urged Government to consider inviting Sir John Simon to participate in the Conference. He said that all wanted the Conference to be as successful as possible, and nothing would contribute more to a careful elucidation of all points than the presence at the Government's invitation of Sir John Simon as Chairman of the Simon Commission.

The motion was then withdrawn.—Reuter.

## *MR. SANDHAM WALKS OUT.*

### *Sequel To Debate On Allegations Against M. Ps.*

### REFERS TO WINTERTON'S PAST RECORD: SPEAKER INTERVENES.

LONDON, July 29.

Mr. Sandham was present in the House of Commons during discussion on his speech. He complained that parts of his speech had been torn from their context and their meaning altered. He proceeded to refer to Earl Winterton's past record when the Speaker intervened. Mr. Sandham resumed his seat, and refused to continue and then left the House. The Premier moved that the matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination. The motion was carried by 419 votes to 8.—Reuter.

## *ALL-PARTY REPRESENTATION ONLY THE THIN END?*

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### *Dominions To Grant 'Dominion Status' For India!*

### DIE-HARDS' ATTEMPT TO TORPEDO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 30.

Most of the English people are quite ignorant of the Indian situation, said Rt. Hon. Sastri addressing the Friends' House (Quakers). He declared that the authority in India was autocratic and irresponsible. "Government has always been inconsiderate and hostile to us." Mr. Sastri expressed the opinion that the Simon Report should be ignored at the Round Table Conference. "There are not arguments to settle. It is only justice that has to be settled." He hoped that as a result of the Sapru-Jayakar peace mission the Congress Party would be able to participate in the Round Table Conference.

A PLEA FOR DOMINIONS' INCLUSION.

The "Daily Mail" in leader urges that Dominions should be asked to send representatives to the Round Table Conference. "Great Dominions ought not for the moment to be excluded from deliberations on which the Empire's whole future may depend."- Reuter.

## ALL-INDIA DEPRESSED CLASSES CONGRESS.

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### To Consider Simon Report.

The first session of the above Congress will be held at Nagpur on Friday and Saturday (the 8th and 9th prox.) respectively, to pronounce the authoritative opinion of the Depressed Classes of India with respect to the Simon Commission's Report and also to consider the necessity of forming an All-India Organisation of the Depressed Classes. Dr. B. R. Ambedker, will preside over the Congress.

YOUTH AND WOMEN'S CONFERENCES.

The Social Educational, Youth and Women's Conferences will also hold their sessions on 10th and 11th idem under the presidency of Rai Saheb Ram Charan, Rao Saheb V. I. Muniswamy Pillay, Mr. M. B. Mullick, and Shreemati Gunabai Gadekar, respectively.

Depressed classes' organisations are requested to send in their delegates.

### Candain Elections.

LONDON, July 29.

Ottawa.—With only five outstanding election results, the state of Parties is as follows: Conservatives: 136; Liberals: 85; United Farmers: 10; Progressives: 2; Labour 3; Independents 2; Liberal Progressives:2.—Reuter.

### Canadian Premier Tenders Resignation.

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LONDON, July 30.

Ottawa.—The Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, has tendered his resignation to the Governor-General Willingdon, intimating that Government would resign their office immediately the new Administration was ready to carry on.—Reuter.

### An Appeal To The People Of Malvan.

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The town of Malvan has suffered heavy damage due to floods and many people are rendered homeless. The people of Malvan and their friends are hereby requested to contribute their mite towards a Relief Fund started by a committee with Mr R. V. Parulekar, President, Mr. P. V. Wagh as Treasurer and Mr. M. D. Salpaonker as Secretary.

Volunteers will go round and collect subscriptions. All are requested to help.

## LORDS PASS NAVAL TREATY BILL.

LONDON, July 29

The House of Lords has passed all stages of the London Naval Treaty Bill, which will receive Royal assent this week.—Reuter.

### FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT ALIBAG.

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ALIBAUG, July 30.

At a meeting held in Pen, on the 27th July of all the workers of the Kolaba District it was resolved to launch Forest Satyagraha in Alibag Taluka.

So far Vaghram has contributed 10 volunteers out of its very small population.

## LADY CHATTERJEE ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS.

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### Poverty & Illiteracy Must Be Faced.

ADULT EDUCATION LACKING IN INDIA.

Lady Chatterjee speaking on the "Industrial Problems of India" at Friends (Quakers) Headquarters, said that the great difficulty at present was India's poverty. She described the hard working conditions, the terrible poverty and the effects of climate which accounted for a comparatively in efficient labour force. Another problem which must be faced was a great deal of illiteracy. "I have always felt", she said, "that if the Government had spent more money in proportion on the adult education than on the primary education, things would have gone much faster". She thought the adult education was what was lacking in India.—Reuter.

### Naujwan Bharat Sabha Formed In Azamgarh.

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(From A Correspondent.)

AZAMGARH, July 26.

A meeting was called for at about 5 p. m. on July 25 under the presidentship of Thakur Umroi Singh. an ex-student of the Wsley High School Azamargh. A resolution was passed as follows:

"That this meeting of the youths of Azamgadh city condemns the order of the Government and organise a branch of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha here also."

Up to this time 40 members have been enlisted. Proscribed literature will be read in a public meeting this evening.

### URDU SCHOOL AT JAMBUSAR

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JAMBUSAR, July 26.

A party was arranged by the Committee of the Madresa-e-Kadaria at Jambusar under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Kadri, I.E.S.

The President said that Broach District within the last two decades made rapid progress in education. In order to speed up higher primary education the Central Urdu School at Tankaria was started in order to turn out well-trained Urdu Teachers. Several other speeches were also made on the occasion.

## POONA DAY BY DAY.

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### ENTHUSIASM AMONG STUDENTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 28.

Enthusiasm among students is increasing, as the day of the inauguration of the Swadeshi—Boycott week at the hands of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, draws near. The week is due to begin to-morrow evening. But the preparations are nearly complete. The programme is well-arranged for all the seven days. The Exhibition in the Tilak Memorial Hall is being put into proper gear and it has been decided to be opened by Lady Thackersey on Thursday morning. There is, of course, the school-boys', village-boys' and ladies' days. In addition to these two music concerts in aid of the Swadeshi week, one for the general public and the other for ladies, have been fixed. In the concerts Professor Vinayakrao Patwardhan of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Mr. Sukhlal, Mr. Shankar Bhayya, Miss Apte and many expert musicians are going to take part. The whole city is being flooded with posters and hand-bills regarding Swadeshi—Boycott week and even in the Cantonment, the red posters were boldly stuck up by the enterprising and tireless student workers. The Youth Guard now consisting of about a hundred volunteers is being trained almost daily. All these events have created a new stir in the realm of students and their energy and enthusiasm are rising to every fresh work that comes up for discharge. The volunteers are working without rest, like machines. The merchants and other classes of people are co-operating, in the observance of the week, with heart-felt sympathy. The picketting of foreign cloth shops is due to commence from Wednesday again, under the auspices of the Maharashtra Wr Council.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

This Satvagraha seems to be spreading in this district. Batches from here do go to Sangamner. But at Ambegaon and Kothrud, the villagers are catching the spirt of this Satyagraha. Two leders have been arrested from Ambegaon, one of them being Maruti Rao Kasar. He is going to pit in defence. The case will continue. The Junnar Disturbances cases also are being heard.

RAILWAY STATION INCONVENIENCE.

Much inconvenience is experienced by passengers going to Bombay by the Madras Fast Passenger and by the morning Raichur Passenger. These two trains are stopped at the latter end of the first platform just below the bridge, so that passengers have to walk a distance of more than a furlong to reach the place. There is no shed, no benches and as the trains are usually late, the hpless passengers with children and women and their luggage have to kick their heels, sometimes even under heavy showers. It is really a much-felt grievance and the Railway authorities will do well to remove it, as it involves no additional expenditure.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Mr. S. V. Bhide and others, sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Satara, were released from the Yeravda Jail last week. They told a sorry tale of the treatment of prisoners of the C class in Yeravda Prison. They also confirmed the stories of the bad treatment of Messrs Gore and Khadilkar, the two secretaries of the Youth League.

## INSIDE THE NAINI JAIL.

### Peace Pourparlers In A "Dungeon."

### *HOW PRISON LIFE HAS TOLD ON NEHRUS.*

### MOTILALJI SUFFERING FROM ASTHMA.

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

The Special Correspondent of the "Leader" writes:—

The sky was overcast with thick clouds and it had been raining off and on throughout the day with only short spells of rainless weather but without sunshine. There has been too much rain this season and the peasantry is passing through anxious times lest it may mean disaster for their crops. But the political clouds are no less thick than the weather clouds. It was drizzling still when a few minutes after quarter past three to-day, a Buick car drew up majestically before the Allahabad Central Prison (Naini). The jail warders and the sentry on duty at the gate stood at attention and presented arms. The chief occupants of the car acknowledged the salute by rasing their hands. The car stopped just in front of the main gate and from it emerged Mr. Jayakar and next Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Their countenance was very grave. Major G. R. Oberoi, I.M.S., Superintendent came out of the gate to receive them. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru shook hands with him and then introduced to him Mr. Jayakar in the fewest possible words. The massive doors of the entrance were flung open, and the three disappeared into the Superintendent's office room, and then the gate was again closed. Mr. Jayakar carried in his hand two big envelops of paper and Sir Tej Bahadur's servant had handed over to him a small portfolio of papers. Before going in Sir Tej Bahadur inquired from the Superintendent if he had any objection to his taking in for Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru some food and fruits that were in his car. The Superintendent having replied that there was no objection, Sir Tej Bahadur ordered his servant and chauffeur to bring in the things. They took out from the car a basket of fruits and two tiffin-carriers containing—there are good reasons to believe—meat pulao' and other delicacies of the table.

PANDITS WEAKER AND OLDER

Nearly fifteen minutes after this, the inner gate opposite the main gate was thrown fully open, and Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, each with an umbrella in his hand, were seen slowly advancing towards the portal of the jail accompanied by Mr. C. E. Tyne, the jailor. The inner entrance to the portal was then opened and they entered it at the same slow but steady pace. They tarried a little just in front of the wicket door in the massive gate and through the iron bars threw a penetrating glance outside. Thye, too, then entered the Superintendent's office.

Both Pandit Motilal and Pandit Jawaharlal looked much weaker and older than they were before the time of their imprisonment Pandit Motilal wore shorts, a shirt, a waistcoat and 'chappals, but no socks. Pandit Jawaharlal was in his usual dress of 'kurta,' waistcoat, 'dhoti' and 'chappals.' Both of them were not putting on caps.

ELEVENTH HOUR CHANGE IN TIME.

The interview between Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar on the one hand and Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal on the other had originally been fixed to take place at 11 a.m. to-day. But just before the eleventh hour Sir Tej Bahadur received a telephonic message from the Superintendent of the Allahabad Central Prison (Naini), that he had been informed by Pandit Motilal that as he was not keeping well and as 11 a.m. was his meal time and 12 noon to 3 p.m. the time for his rest, the interviews had better be arranged to take place either from 8 to 11 a.m. or from 3 to 8 p.m.

MOTILALJI SUFFERING FROM ASTHMA.

Only this morning an Icmic cooker was sent to jail for Pandit Motilal, because he does not relish the food that he has been getting. Besides his chronic complaint of asthma, he has been suffering from general weakness. Some days back Rai Bahadur Dr. R. N. Banerji was summoned to the jail to give injections to Panditji. The cell in which Pandit Motial has to live is not at all liked by him. The accommodation provided is not enough even for his bare needs. He has to use his bathroom, where the commode, too, is kept, as his store room also. The cells are not fitted with electric light or fan and Pandit Motilal uses an oil-driven fan that has been sent to him by his family. The Indian jails were not constructed for such princes among men as Pandits Motilal and Jawaharlal who have spent their lives in palaces. Either the jail accommodation ought to be improved to make provision for such contigencies or such prisoners may be accommodated in some bungalow near by the jail. As it is, one can imagine the temper which would be induced in men of Pandit Motilal Nehru's habits in life by having to live in jail with such treatment. Then the Pandits are not allowed to get the newspaper or neswpapers of their choice. Only since the time that Pandit Motilal Nehru drew the attention of the district magistrate after his trial to this disability imposed upon U. P. prisoners have the two Pandits been allowed to get a daily newspaper; but then it is not of their choice and has been chosen for them by the 'ma-bap' Government. The Pandits wanted to get the Leader, but it was not allowed to them and instead an Anglo-Indian paper has been forced on them. This is the second disability which would induce bad temper in men who are not used to any restrictions on their free choice.

VENUE OF POURPARLERS.

The interview was arranged to take place not in the cell of Pandit Motilal or Pandit Jawaharlal but in the room in the second storey of the portal in which the trials of political accused have been held during the non-co-operation movement and now during the civil disobedience movement. The room had been cleaned, a pull fan had been fitted, and some furniture was arranged in it, in preparation for this interview. But with all that the jail authorities could have done, I am sure, it could not have provided at all a good surrounding for such important negotiations on which hang the future relations between Britain and India. The room is like a dungeon more fitted for the solitary confinement of prisoners than for such pourparlers.

Such was the background on which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar set about to paint the picture of the goddess of peace. Frankly speaking, I had no high hopes about the success of their mission when I saw them going in, but I wished them good-luck and received their thanks for it. It was tragic that just after his gesture of peace, in the interview that he granted to Mr. Slocombe of the "Daily Herald," the Government thought it wise to arrest Pandit Motilal Nehru. They could have waited for another month or so in order that the negotiations could have been carried on in a better atmosphere. If my surmise is correct Pandit Motilal might have insisted on the fulfilment of the conditions that he mentioned in his interview with Mr. Slocombe. The two Pandits might also have expressed the difficulty that the Congress resolution could not be altered by individuals but only by a session of the Congress.

However, I leave the region of surmise at that. At 7-30 p.m. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar came out and they were in a cheerful mood.

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